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SALE AND USE OF POISON.

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For more than a year corrosive mercuric chloride has had the undesirable distinction of being one of the most commonly used poisons for self-destruction because of the fact that it was the most frequently mentioned and the most actively discussed of all the available toxic substances. It is probable that no one article of a poisonous nature ever attracted greater attention than was accorded to corrosive mercuric chloride in the daily papers of this country during the past year. The number of measures that were proposed in the law-making bodies of our cities, States, and Nation to restrict its sale and use would run well into three figures.

So far as is known, however, only two of the larger communities have, up to the present time, enacted restrictive legislation—the State of Maryland and the city of New York.

Even a cursory study of the available statistics concerning the nature and kind of poison used in cases of accidental or intentional self-poisoning will suggest the futility of legislation directed against the possible abuse of any one given substance. The appended tables, compiled from the report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England and Wales for 1911 and 1912, and from the annual reports made by the coroner of the city of St. Louis for the years 1911 to 1914, inclusive, will suffice to show that while no satisfactory conclusions can be drawn from the figures at hand, enough is evidenced to indicate that corrosive mercuric chloride is by no means the most readily available nor the most dangerously potent substance that may be used by persons intent on committing suicide.

Psychologists have long since recognized the part that imitation plays in the duplication or the possible increase of criminal acts, and the table compiled from the annual reports of the coroner of the city of St. Louis emphasizes more strongly than can be expressed in words the unfortunate effect of newspaper publicity regarding the nature and kind of poison used for self-destruction.

Table showing the deaths by poisoning reported for 1911 and 1912 by the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England and Wales.¹

Name of poison.	1911						1912					
	Accidental deaths.		Suicides.		Total.	Accidental deaths.		Suicides.		Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Acetic acid.....			1	1	2	3	1			4		
Alcohol.....	2				2	9	1			11		
Ammonia.....	7	7	1	7	22	6	3	6	14	29		
Arsenic.....	1	2	4	1	8	3	4	3	1	11		
Belladonna.....	1	3		1	5	3	2	4	1	10		
Camphor and its preparations.....	1	1	2		4	2	1			4		
Carbolic acid.....	6	4	32	57	69	11	6	41	47	105		
Chloral hydrate.....	2		1		3	3	1			4		
Chlorodyne.....	1	3	1	1	6	2	3			5		
Chloroform.....		1	1		2	1		4		5		
Cocaine.....			1		1	1	1	1		3		
Hydrochloric acid.....	19	7	43	30	99	7	1	45	41	94		
Hydrocyanic acid.....	3		22	2	27	1		34	2	37		
Lysol.....			1	2	3	1			2	4		
Mercuric chloride.....	2		3	2	7			3	3	13		
Nitric acid.....			1	3	4	1	2	2	1	6		
Opium, laudanum, and morphine.....	41	17	37	11	106	32	16	42	10	100		
Phosphorus.....	1	1	1	7	10	2	3	3	6	14		
Potassium cyanide.....	5		33	3	41	4		28	3	45		
Strychnine.....	1	3	7	6	17	4		7	4	15		
Sulphuric acid.....	3		4	1	8	5			1	6		
Sulphonal.....	2				2	1	4		1	6		
Trional.....							3			3		
Veronal.....	8	9	2	19	9	3		1	1	14		
Other poisons.....	37	38	101	71	247	37	17	92	77	223		
Total.....	143	96	297	208	744	148	76	327	220	771		

Table showing the number of cases of accidental poisoning and of suicide by poisoning reported by the coroner of St. Louis for the years 1911 to 1914, inclusive.²

	Accidental poisoning.					Suicide by poisoning.					
	1911	1912	1913	1914	Total.	1911	1912	1913	1914	Total.	
Arsenic.....				1	1	2	3	3	4	12	
Mercuric chloride.....	1	1	1		3	1	4	3	12	20	
Phenol (carbolic acid).....	5	2	1	1	9	85	120	119	85	409	
Bromidria.....			1		1						
Potassium cyanide.....			1		1	5	1	3	7	16	
Chloroform.....	1	1			2	3	1	2	6		
Carbon monoxide.....	10	14	14	3	41	22	10	27	23	82	
Chloral hydrate.....				1	1						
Cocaine.....	1		2	3							
Formaldehyde.....									1	1	
Hydrocyanic acid.....			1		1	2	1	1	3	7	
Laudanum.....							1	1	1	2	
Morphine.....	1	1	2		4	1		1	4	6	
Opium.....		1		1	2			1		1	
Muriatic acid.....						2			3	5	
Oxalic acid.....						3				3	
Oil of cedar.....			1		1					1	
Phosphorus.....							1				
Ptomain.....			4		4						
Picrotoxin.....				1	1						
Strychnine.....	1	1	1		3	1	1	1	2	5	
Sulphuric acid.....				1	1			1		1	
Sodium nitrate.....											
Wood alcohol.....						1	1	1		3	
Total.....	18	22	27	12	79	121	150	163	146	580	

¹ Compiled from Pharm. J. Lond. 1913, v. 91, p. 455; 1914, v. 93, p. 3.
² J. Am. M. Assn. 1914, v. 63, p. 600.

November 13, 1914

The number of cases of suicide in the city of St. Louis from the use of corrosive mercuric chloride for the year ended March 31, 1914, is out of all proportion to what might have been expected under normal conditions. The period of time is practically coincident with that during which newspapers of the country gave unusual publicity to the use of this substance as a poison, so that it seems quite probable that the increase is due to suggestions offered the morbidly inclined by the suicide items in the local papers.

The figures given are further emphasized by the fact that, compared with the population of England and Wales, the suicides reported in St. Louis from this one substance alone would aggregate a total of 600 cases, while if the same ratio held true of the total population of the United States, the aggregate number of suicides from corrosive mercuric chloride during the past year would number nearly 1,600.

It is generally recognized that the underlying object of legislation to control the sale and use of poisons is the protection of the public. It is practically impossible to make poison regulations foolproof, and it is also admittedly impracticable to dissuade the person bent on self-destruction from accomplishing his end. Easy access to poisons greatly increases their abuse, and it is difficult indeed to conceive of ways and means that will tend to prevent or even discourage the constantly growing abuse of poisonous substances.

A consistent and persistent enforcement of existing laws to restrict the sale of poisons should go far toward making the enactment of additional special laws unnecessary. The difficulties encountered in this direction, however, are evidenced by the fact that even at the present time some of the States have two or more laws restricting the sale and use of poisons which overlap in part, either in scope or in the nature of their enforcement, and usually differ sufficiently to make compliance with all the laws impracticable, if not impossible.

This conflict in the nature as well as the scope of the laws relating to poisons in the several States and even in the same State is unnecessary, and the opinion has frequently been expressed that a Federal or National poison law would lead to a better understanding of the problem and to a more efficient enforcement of the laws in all of the States. It has also been pointed out that the existing discrimination between the sale of a poison as a drug and the sale of the same article for mechanical or other purposes fosters a disregard of the law on the part of the druggist and leads to non-compliance with its requirements.

A national poison law on which food and drug officials, the postal officials, the producer, the dealer, and the consumer alike could rely would go far toward bringing about effective methods for controlling

the sale and use of poisons and of poisonous drugs in all parts of the country. Such a law would also afford dealers doing an inter-state business an opportunity to determine with reasonable certainty whether any particular article should be handled as a poison or not, and in the event that an article is to be handled as a poison the regulations and restrictions in the several States might be made reasonably uniform.

THE SANITATION OF IQUITOS, PERU.

By G. M. CONVERSE, Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service, in charge of the sanitation of Iquitos.

A sanitary campaign for the improvement of the public health of Iquitos was begun in January, 1913, and continued until July 1, 1914.

The death records for the 10 years preceding 1913 show an average annual mortality rate of 40.56 per 1,000 inhabitants, increasing to an average of 46.58 for the last 3 years and to 49.52 for 1912.

During the first year of the work the death rate fell to 28.88, and during the first six months of 1914 to 21 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The birth rate for the five-year period preceding 1913 was 62.64 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum; for 1913 it was 64.

Description of Iquitos.

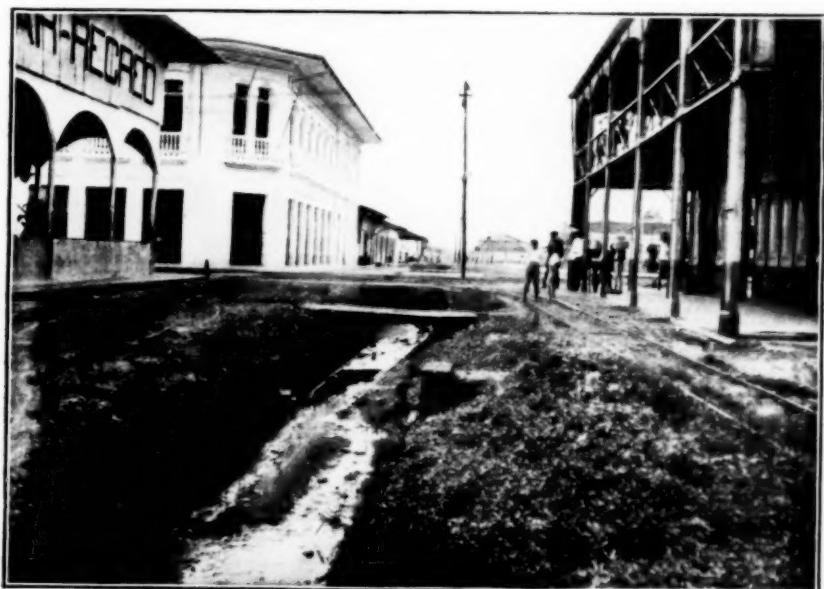
Iquitos is a Peruvian port for ocean-going vessels, 2,300 miles from the mouth of the Amazon River. It lies less than 4° south of the Equator, on a bank composed of clay and sand, facing a branch of the river about half a mile wide and separated from the main stream by a long and narrow island; it is otherwise hemmed in by swamps and impenetrable jungle.

The average temperature the year round is about 30° C. (86° F.), with high humidity, the rainfall during the first nine and a half months recorded being 2,349.11 mm. (93 inches). It rained on 182 days out of 305 days recorded.

The town has 12,754 inhabitants, mostly Indian. In lieu of a sewer system it has about 18 kilometers of open drains—a succession of mosquito-breeding pools. There is no public water supply. Its streets are unpaved; many of them are boggy and marshy; some are covered with a rank growth 3 to 4 feet high, others with both water and vegetation. It has no hospital and no public clinic.

The recorded death certificates show diagnoses of yellow fever, malaria, malarial cachexia, anemia, diarrhea, fevers, etc. More than one-half of all deaths are registered "of cause unknown," owing to the decedents not having been seen ante mortem by a physician.

Public Health Reports, November 13, 1914.



A TYPE OF STREET IN IQUITOS WITH OPEN SEWER.



A TYPE OF STREET IN IQUITOS.

Public Health Reports, November 13, 1914.



THE POOR CAN SCREEN BARRELS EFFECTIVELY AT LOW COST.



SOME OF THE PATIENTS OF THE DAY'S CLINIC.

November 13, 1914

The plan had been for the writer to take up the medical problems and conduct the necessary campaigns in conjunction with an engineer who was to draft plans, furnish specifications, construct a sewer system, install a public water supply, and pave the streets. Owing to a financial crisis produced by the low market price of crude rubber (this article having been the "raison d'être" of the town) the engineer's portion of the program came to an abrupt termination with the completion and official acceptance of his plans and specifications.

In the course of this relation it may then be remembered that, although our conduct of operations was necessarily influenced by the proposed program, no change whatsoever has taken place in the condition of the sewers, streets, or water supply, and therefore that such change as has occurred in the public health of the town can be fairly attributed solely to the measures adopted.

Yellow Fever.

For various reasons the first work to be done was the eradication of yellow fever.

Statistics of this disease in Iquitos are not to be had. Up to a few years ago the "vomito negro," or black vomit, of Iquitos was supposed to be a disease peculiar to the locality, even though the clinical and epidemiological histories of the cases were identical with those of yellow fever. This attitude and its results prove the fallacy of the practice peculiar to certain cities of denying at any cost and as long as possible the presence in their midst of important epidemic diseases. Among the people, even of the better class, the mode of transmission of the disease was unknown, and, what was worse, the positiveness of the old beliefs made the beginning of operations somewhat stormy. The plan adopted, which we believe to be applicable to all localities in which yellow fever has been present for a number of years, and which, therefore, contain a sufficient number of immunes to prevent an explosive outbreak of the disease, has had but one object, the location and destruction of the breeding places of the Stegomyia; that is to say, no fumigation for the purpose of destroying adult Stegomyiae was done; not one house was fumigated. The immediate result was to cut the cost of the work in half and at the same time remove the greatest source of friction with the people. The reasons which compelled us to adopt this course were the following:

Remoteness from markets, requiring several months to obtain the necessary material.

Open construction of the houses, rendering efficient fumigation impracticable without an expensive outfit for covering in the entire house.

High cost and low efficiency of labor.

Limited funds.

The belief, created by an appreciation of the conditions, that there was a good percentage of immunes, and therefore an unlikelihood of an explosive outbreak of the disease, and that without fumigation and solely by destruction of the larvæ a rapid diminution of the Stegomyiæ could be obtained, with consequent cessation of human cases.

During the antiplague operations in San Francisco in 1907-8, conducted by Surg. (now Surg. Gen.) Rupert Blue, it was observed that it was not necessary to destroy all rats before human and even rat plague disappeared, but that when a certain proportion of the rats had been destroyed infection ceased; the rats were the links in the chain of infection, and the chain was broken. Again, Col. Gorgas has insisted, both at Habana and Panama, that it is not necessary to destroy the last Stegomyia to see yellow fever disappear, but that when the number of Stegomyiæ has been diminished to a certain minimum, yellow fever ceases; again the chain of infection is broken by insufficiency of the links—in this case the Stegomyia.

The various steps of the work have been:

Employment and training of native inspectors.

The passage of the necessary ordinance.

Obtaining the necessary larvacidal material.

Cleaning up, screening, destruction of larvæ.

Educating the people.

These measures require no comment, save that the larvacidal materials used were the same as those used at Panama, with this exception, that instead of costing 18 cents a gallon all prepared it cost us over 70 cents gold a gallon and has been accordingly handled with considerable care. Kerosene was used until we could obtain the above-mentioned materials, and it cost us 65 cents gold a gallon. Crude oil was out of the question, as the freight alone was over \$10 a barrel.

The burden of cleaning up and screening water containers was placed entirely on landlords and tenants.

We began work during a lull in the epidemicity in January, 1913. There had been no deaths from yellow fever registered for several months, but within a few days four cases of local origin, all occurring in foreigners recently arrived, made their appearance, and a few days later three more cases were brought in by steamer from the city of Manaos, the nearest neighbor, 1,100 miles down the river. Two of the latter patients fell ill in the town the day after arrival, and in

November 13, 1914

one of the cases the first day and night were passed without any screening whatever. The steamer was fumigated.

There was no hospital at Iquitos and the immediate measures that were taken consisted in seeing that the cases remained under mosquito netting and in covering with kerosene every container of water in the infected blocks and the four adjoining blocks to each case each day until they could be properly screened. It was hoped in this way to destroy the females which, gorged with infected blood, might resort to the water containers for oviposition. No secondary cases occurred, although, as stated above, in at least one of the cases, a fatal one, the first day and night of illness were passed without any screening whatsoever.

Theoretically and under laboratory protection, the life of the *Stegomyia* appears to be a long one, 154 days in one case,¹ but practically, and under the conditions of open houses, absence of clothes closets, little furniture—in short, a minimum of protection against winds, rain, and the natural enemies of the mosquitoes—the completion of the screening of water containers was followed in about two weeks by an almost complete disappearance of *Stegomyiae* in the territories screened.

In the absence of a public water supply, sewerage, and even of official levels in any part of the town, it was not found possible to order work of a permanent nature done; a householder could not be compelled to do away with the roof gutters which collected his water, nor with barrels and tanks which stored it, when there was no other way for him to obtain his supply of water. Permanent work of any character was very expensive owing to the high cost of materials and labor.

The actual work of the campaign presents no interest, the usual thousands of inspections, screenings, abatement of nuisances, cart-loads of tins, etc., removed being the same as in all work of this character. The net results of these routine operations and general clean-up are that, although in previous years yellow fever had never failed to be present in epidemic form at some time of the year, there has not been one case of the disease since February, 1913 (18 months), and the general mortality rate dropped from 49.52 in 1912 to 28.88 in 1913. That this diminution in mortality was not produced by a reduction in population was shown by census and also by the birth rate, which rose from 59 in 1912 to 64 in 1913.

¹ Guiterns, Juan, 1904a, in Yellow Fever by Jos. Goldberger, Yellow Fever Bulletin No. 16.

Distribution of Mosquito Larvæ.

The breeding waters of the mosquitoes found in Iquitos have been remarkably constant for each species.

The larvæ of the four principal species found have been met with as follows:

Stegomyia fasciata in all artificial containers of water, *and in these only*, such as wells, tanks, barrels, water jars, tins, bottles, roof gutters, flower pots, insect guards, chicken drinking cups, various fruit shells lying on the ground, hollow tree-stumps, latrines, launches and canoes hauled up on the bank or lying in the river, holds of vessels, and coal barges. They were sought for in banana plants, in palms, and bromeliacæ, but were not found there. *Stegomyia* larvæ have never been found in the open-sewers, street or private, nor in natural pools in the streets, gardens, or marshes. A tin bottle or other receptacle lying in the open sewer will contain *Stegomyia* larvæ, while the water of the ditch itself may be almost black with the larvæ and pupæ of another *Culex, mansonia*.

Mansonia titillans is found in millions in the succession of pools of the 18 kilometers of open-ditch sewers, in the private sewers leading from the patios of the houses to the street sewer, and in the marshes surrounding the town. *Culex pipiens* and *Culex fatigans* are found in the marshes, in natural pools, and in the natural wells used by the public for the washing of clothes.

Neither larvæ nor adult Anopheles were met with either in Iquitos or within several miles of the town.

Summary of Measures Against Yellow Fever.

The measures adopted for the control of yellow fever at Iquitos may be summed up as follows:

1. Mosquito-proofing of all artificial containers of water.
2. Making all other collections of water unfit for the development of the larval stage of *Stegomyia* and, incidentally, of other mosquitoes, by the addition, as done at Panama, of larvacide, at intervals shorter than the time required for the completion of the pupal stage.
3. General cleaning up of houses, yards, and gardens, the removing therefrom of all unscreenable containers of water, and the cutting of grass, bushes, etc., in yards and gardens, which was ordered for the sole purpose of permitting an inspector to note, without loss of time, the presence or absence of collections or collectors of water. With the exception of the infected steamer no fumigation was done.

Uncinariasis.

We estimate that out of a total of 12,754 inhabitants, 9,500 to 10,000 are infected with or harbor *Necator americanus*, and that this infection is responsible for more than one-half of the deaths as the mortality now stands.

This general estimate is made after microscopical examination of the stools of the inhabitants of two widely separated blocks, after treating some 1,500 cases, and from general observation. There being no hospital, no information could be obtained from such a source. As stated before, the records show deaths due to anemia, pernicious anemia, geophagia, gastro-enteritis. Malarial cachexia is a frequent diagnosis.

The reasons for this widespread infection appear to be in part as follows: Of the 3,098 houses, over 2,000 had no toilet whatever, the inhabitants soiling their gardens, the streets, vacant lots, etc. In the presence of an average temperature of 86° F., with high humidity and frequent rains, it is evident that if there were eggs of *Necator americanus* in stools they would find ideal conditions for their development.

About 10,000 persons, children and adults, walk barefooted all or part of the time; many who wear shoes in public go barefooted in their infected yards and gardens; the majority can not afford to buy shoes.

The open street sewers require frequent excavation, because of the caving in produced by the torrents of rain which go tearing through them; the infected sand and clay are spread over the roadway on either side of the central ditch.

The floors of the poorer houses are of beaten earth, and frequently quite damp; there is much carelessness in the preparation of food and as to where it is placed.

In order to obtain some knowledge of the actual amount of soil infection present, a microscopical search of 87 samples of surface soil was made. These samples were taken from all parts of the town, from gardens, yards, streets; they were selected from spots not fully exposed to the sun and from such places as might at some time have been soiled with feces. In 49 samples, or 56 per cent, larvae of *Necator* were found; they were not seen in 38 samples, or 44 per cent. In the examination of these negative samples four or five slides were gone over carefully.

In addition, 16 samples of soil from sewer bottoms were examined; only 1 sample showed larvae of *Necator*.

Eggs of *Ascaris lumbricoides* were found in two samples of surface soil and in one of sewer bottom.

A protozoon undistinguishable from *Balantidium coli* was found in two specimens; both came from the shaded edges of small puddles of water to which pigs had access.

The microscopical examination of the stools of the inhabitants in the two outlying blocks gave the following results: 128 persons furnished specimens; of these, 103, or 80 per cent, showed eggs of *Necator*.

The infection is even greater than this, for a number of specimens not showing eggs were fluid and at the time we did not have a centrifuge. Without centrifuging it may be very difficult to find eggs in such a specimen, although the person may be in a very serious condition. Several more specimens contained so much earth and sand that they could not be examined. About the same proportion showed eggs of *Ascaris Lumbricoid* and of *Trichocephalus trichiurus*; *Strongyloides stercoralis* was found in 11 specimens and *Ameba dysenterica* in 2. The fundamental remedies for this condition of affairs lie, of course, in the proper disposal of all excrement, a supply of pure water, and the wearing of shoes, and, failing in these, in the adoption of some compromise measures. The critical state of the public and private finances of the Department of Loreto, already referred to, has interfered with the carrying out of any extensive measures.

As soon as circumstances permitted, permission was obtained from the prefect, Col. Puente, to open a clinic for the poor, and to furnish the medicines, the latter being dispensed on contract by a local drug store.

It was realized that it would not be possible to treat all cases, nor for that matter to obtain permanent cures while the occasions for reinfection remained all about; the objects sought were to teach the people the cause of their anemia, and that it could be cured by appropriate treatment, and to obtain accurate and sufficiently voluminous data for the information of the Government.

The results were:

Total cards issued	1,765
Treatment refused for various reasons	257
Total persons treated	1,508
Number of specimens of stools examined	3,523
Ages:	
0-1	12
1-3	74
3-15, male	386
3-15, female	355
15-30, male	121
15-30, female	262
Over 30, male	66
Over 30, female	232
Total	1,508

November 13, 1914

Treatment was refused persons who were not poor, children under 15 or 16 years of age coming alone, advanced cases of tuberculosis, and persons coming for various other complaints.

With the exception of the 12 infants treated for errors in feeding, all of the cases showed infection to a greater or less extent.

	Number treatments received.	Number treated.
1.....		572
2.....		364
3.....		230
4.....		171
5.....		89
6.....		23
7 and more.....		27
Total		1,496

These figures have little meaning except as indicating the number of treatments. For instance, the reason the 572 cases were treated only once was not that they were cured but that most of these patients rushed to the clinic during the last week, when it was announced that it would be closed.

There was so much irregularity in the way the cases came that no results can be given except to state that all cases, with the sole exception of those heavily infected with *Trichocephalus*, showed immediate improvement and appeared cured after three or four treatments, as a rule.

With very few exceptions these 1,496 persons showed, on microscopical examination of the stools, not only eggs of *Necator americanus*, but also of *Ascaris lumbricoides* and of *Trichocephalus trichiurus*.

Uncinariasis complicated with—	Cases.
Balantidium coli.....	8
Amebic dysentery.....	8
Tricocephalosis	3

By tricocephalosis is meant cases showing so many eggs of the whipworm in the stools, presumably corresponding to a heavy infection, as to give the cases a different clinical aspect and certainly a different prognosis from the usual hookworm case.

Among the 1,508 patients treated 2 deaths occurred, 1 of a girl of 6, who was brought to the clinic in a hopeless condition of uncinariasis complicated by amebic dysentery; the other, a boy of 11, also carried to the clinic in a bad condition, and showing at the first examination 60 eggs of *Trichocephalus* to a field (1.5 mm. diam.), with a scattering of *Necator*; a week later there were 20 eggs of *Necator* to a field, while two slides had to be searched before one *Trichocephalus* egg could be found; a week later there were 8 to 10

eggs of each to a field. On each occasion the boy was given 1.50 grams thymol, and appeared to be improving. We lost sight of him until a month later, when a certificate of death appeared, signed by a local physician, with the diagnosis of abdominal tuberculosis.

The symptomatology, physical signs, and the course of the uncinal infection here are identical with those given in detail in the various papers of Ch. Wardell Stiles, in the reports of the Porto Rican Commission (Ashford, W. S. King, and Igaravidez) and elsewhere. Extensive repetition is therefore superfluous. We have also followed the same mode of treatment.

Children, up to 14 or 15 years of age, even when markedly stunted in their growth, with severe anemia and protuberant abdomen, either complain of nothing or, rarely, of dizziness or pain at the epigastrium, and when asked to point out the location place the fingers over a point midway between the xiphoid appendix and the umbilicus. The parents bring them because of their pallor and anorexia; 75 per cent of these are stunted, boys of 17 and 18 looking like normal boys at 13 years of age. Adults complain, in their order of frequency, of pain at the epigastrium, pain between the scapulae, headache, dizziness, palpitations, weariness on the slightest exertion, anorexia; women also complain of amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea. This series is so constant that at times it appears as if word had been passed around that these were the proper symptoms to give.

As soon as the clinic grew to such proportions that it became evident that we could no longer handle it alone assistants were employed to attend to all the nonmedical portions.

It may be of assistance to others to describe the machinery adopted when but one physician is in charge. The prospective patient was received by an office boy, who handed him a number in the order of his arrival. He passed on to a clerk, who filled out the portion of a clinical card concerning name, age, etc. This card was given to the patient. In the order of his arrival he reached the treatment room and went to the microscope. We were fortunate in obtaining as one of our inspectors a young Peruvian, José Cardenas, who had spent two years in the medical department of the Georgetown University and who took over this portion of the work. With frequent verifications of his work and personal examinations of all doubtful cases, diarrheic stools, and such other as were deemed necessary, the system worked well. The patient brought a match box or a bottle containing feces, and the microscopical findings were noted on the card; the patient then passed to us for the clinical history, physical examination, and treatment.

November 13, 1914

As the clinic had of necessity to be confined to uncinariasis, the latter consisted in a variation in the dose of thymol, santonin, iron, the mode of administration remaining the same.

We found very early that much of our time was taken up in giving each patient the same directions and precautions to be observed, especially with the torpid mental condition of such patients. Another inspector was taught this portion of the work. The instructions were all printed on a sheet for distribution, but a majority of the patients could not read.

The physical examination was confined to the condition of the conjunctival and buccal mucous membranes, the condition of the lungs, heart, arteries, spleen, liver; general state of the abdomen; presence or absence of edema; and general development.

Of the patients examined only two showed organic lesions of the heart, both being mitral insufficiency and both patients having enlarged spleens and giving histories of malaria acquired outside of Iquitos. This absence of organic disease of the heart is in conformity with the absence in Iquitos of many of those infectious diseases the tendency of which is to invade the serous linings of the heart.

Arteriosclerosis was notably absent, even in old patients.

The spleen: Adults or children who had never lived outside of Iquitos never showed enlargement of the spleen. On the other hand, persons having lived in certain localities in the interior invariably showed a large spleen, so much so that seeing the name of their birth-place on the card at once informed us that we should find a large spleen on percussion.

The liver was normal in size. We did not have many adult men, and of the women, only one showed an enlarged liver, and this apparently due to alcoholism.

Geophagia.—The following substances are eaten by patients, adults and children, suffering from uncinariasis: Clay, uncooked or baked in flat cakes; earth; sand; rags; paper; uncooked rice; tobacco; ashes; coffee grounds; pulverized brick. The eating of these articles is called "el vicio," or "the vice," and the patients are ashamed of the habit and admit eating earth or clay very reluctantly. It was almost impossible to teach the people that "the vice" was not the cause of the anemia, but only one of the symptoms of hookworm infection.

Prevailing Morbid Conditions of Iquitos, Other than Yellow Fever and Intestinal Parasites.

The birth rate of Iquitos showed an annual average of 62 per 1,000 population for the five-year period 1908-1912; of 64 per 1,000 for the year 1913.

Infantile mortality (0-1 year) for the same five-year period was 188 per 1,000 births. In 1913 it was 153 per 1,000 births, the causes of this mortality being similar to those elsewhere.

Tuberculosis, particularly pulmonary tuberculosis, was present, but to what extent it was difficult to ascertain.

There were from 12 to 15 known lepers at large in the town; efforts made to properly isolate them failed because of lack of funds. Measles and whooping cough were present in epidemic form from time to time. In August, 1913, there were about 700 cases of measles, which, although of mild character, caused a distinct rise of the mortality rate in September.

According to the local physicians and my own observations during the time of my residence in Iquitos, the following infections have never been known to occur in the town: Typhoid, scarlatina, diphtheria, acute lobar pneumonia, rabies, plague, and cholera.

PLAQUE-ERADICATIVE WORK.

CALIFORNIA.

The following report of plague-eradicative work in California for the week ended October 24, 1914, has been received from Surg. Long, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Premises inspected.....	1,860
Premises destroyed.....	4
Nuisances abated.....	293
Poisons placed.....	20,400
Average number of traps set daily.....	1,317

RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE:

Collected.....	655
Found dead.....	2
Examined.....	575
Found infected.....	None

RATS IDENTIFIED.

Mus norvegicus.....	378
Mus rattus.....	99
Mus alexandrinus.....	102
Mus musculus.....	76

RATS TAKEN FROM STEAMERS.

(Not included above.)

Steamer <i>Bee</i> :	
Mus alexandrinus.....	2
Mus rattus.....	1

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Continued.

RATS TAKEN FROM STEAMERS—continued

Steamer <i>Rainier</i> :	
Mus alexandrinus.....	8
Mus rattus.....	1
Steamer <i>Brizeux</i> :	
Mus alexandrinus.....	15
Mus rattus.....	5

PORT COSTA, CAL.

Rats trapped in sugar refinery.....	23
Rats trapped in warehouses.....	21
Rats trapped on water front.....	8
Rats examined.....	47
Pounds of poison placed (bread).....	3

RATS IDENTIFIED.

Mus norvegicus.....	15
Mus musculus.....	10
Mus alexandrinus.....	20
Mus rattus.....	17

November 13, 1914

Record of plague infection.

Places in California.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number rodents found infected since May, 1907.
Cities:				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1908.....	Oct. 23, 1908.....	None.....	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Aug. 9, 1911.....	Dec. 1, 1908.....	do.....	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 28, 1907.....	None.....	do.....	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1908.....	1 squirrel.
Counties:				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).....	Sept. 24, 1909.....	Oct. 17, 1909 (Wood rat.).....	Aug. 7, 1914.....	286 squirrels; 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	May 17, 1914.....	None.....	Aug. 25, 1914.....	1,563 squirrels.
Fresno.....	None.....	do.....	Oct. 27, 1911.....	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	do.....	do.....	July 12, 1911.....	5 squirrels.
Monterey.....	do.....	do.....	Apr. 10, 1914.....	6 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 4, 1913.....	do.....	Sept. 26, 1914.....	36 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 18, 1911.....	do.....	Aug. 26, 1911.....	18 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	None.....	do.....	Jan. 29, 1910.....	1 squirrel.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 31, 1910.....	do.....	July 23, 1913.....	25 squirrels.
Santa Cruz.....	None.....	do.....	May 17, 1910.....	3 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	do.....	do.....	June 2, 1911.....	13 squirrels.

Squirrels collected and examined for plague.

Contra Costa County.....	221
San Benito County.....	83
Alameda County.....	31
Total.....	335
Found infected.....	None

Ranches inspected and hunted over.

Contra Costa County.....	45
Alameda County.....	6
San Benito County.....	18
Total.....	69

Operations on water front.

Vessels inspected for rat guards.....	35
Reinspections made on vessels.....	18
New rat guards procured.....	19
Defective rat guards repaired.....	8
Vessels on which cargo was inspected.....	4

Condition.	Rat evidence.
Steamers Admiral Farragut, Admiral Dewey, Admiral Schley, and President, from Seattle:	
310 cases, large empty, canned goods, fruit, milk, and coffee, O. K.....	None.
53 crates furniture and household goods, O. K.....	Do.
25 rolls, large, paper, O. K.....	Do.
1,400 sacks flour, wheat, sawdust, bran, and onions, O. K.....	Do.

Rats trapped on wharves and water front....	17	Poisons placed on vessels (pieces).....	0
Rats trapped on vessels.....	37	Poisons placed within P. P. I. E. grounds (pieces).....	10,800
Traps set on wharves and water front.....	158	Bait used on water front and vessels, bacon (pounds).....	6
Traps set on vessels.....	163	Amount of bread used in poisoning, water front (loaves).....	18
Vessels trapped on.....	17	Pounds of poison used on water front.....	9
Vessels searched for dead rats after fumigation.....	5		
Dead rats taken from vessels after fumigation.....	32		
Poisons placed on water front (pieces).....	5,400		

Operations are being carried on under Federal supervision on the following-named properties, labor and material being furnished:

Name.	Location.	Acres treated.
Poisoned grain:		
Moraga grant—		
Devlin ranch.....	Contra Costa County.....	1,200
Mulholland ranch.....	do.....	450
J. Nunez ranch.....	do.....	800
M. J. Azaveda ranch.....	do.....	450
F. Costa ranch.....	do.....	200
J. Rodriguez ranch.....	do.....	200
F. C. Serpa ranch.....	do.....	176
L. Silva ranch.....	do.....	140
J. F. Sousa.....	do.....	100
Peoples Water Co.....	do.....	2,325
L. Wright ranch.....	do.....	100
J. Boas tract.....	do.....	168
J. M. Holloway ranch.....	Merced County.....	1,200
R. L. Feeler ranch.....	do.....	260
Destruitors:		
Southern Pacific Co.....	do.....	(1)

1 12½ miles treated.

Miles of railroad right of way inspected..... 12½
Holes treated..... 2,303

The work is being carried on in the following-named counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, San Joaquin, Monterey, Merced, Stanislaus, San Benito, Santa Cruz, and Santa Clara.

LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS.

The following report of plague-eradicative work at New Orleans for the week ended October 31, 1914, has been received from Asst. Surg. Gen. Rucker, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.		DESTINATION AND NUMBER OF CARS INSPECTED WEEK ENDING OCT. 31—continued.
Vessels fumigated with sulphur.....	50	Florida..... 30
Vessels fumigated with carbon monoxide..	18	Georgia..... 39
Vessels fumigated with hydrocyanic gas....	2	Illinois..... 573
Pounds of sulphur used.....	7,858	Indiana..... 31
Coke consumed in carbon monoxide fumi- gation.....	32,900	Iowa..... 11
Clean bills of health issued.....	36	Kansas..... 7
Foul bills of health issued.....	6	Kentucky..... 185
OVERLAND FREIGHT INSPECTION.		Louisiana..... 1,258
Cars inspected and passed.....	1,044	Maryland..... 3
Cars rat proofed.....	2,109	Massachusetts..... 3
Cars condemned.....	15	Michigan..... 19
Total cars inspected.....	3,168	Minnesota..... 42
DESTINATION AND NUMBER OF CARS INSPECTED WEEK ENDING OCT. 31.		Mississippi..... 437
Alabama.....	96	Missouri..... 66
Arizona.....	3	Nebraska..... 2
Arkansas.....	28	New York..... 4
California.....	26	Ohio..... 66
North Carolina.....	11	Oklahoma..... 12
South Carolina.....	4	Pennsylvania..... 13
Colorado.....	2	Tennessee..... 77
Connecticut.....	2	Texas..... 216
North Dakota.....	2	Virginia..... 2
Delaware.....	3	Washington..... 3
		Wisconsin..... 16
		District of Columbia..... 1
		Canada..... 2

November 13, 1914

FIELD OPERATIONS.

Rats trapped.....	8,532
Premises fumigated.....	5
Premises disinfected.....	504
Premises inspected.....	9,695
Notices served.....	2,525

BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.

By elevation.....	20
By marginal concrete wall.....	134
By concrete floor and walls.....	236
By minor repairs.....	21
Square yards of concrete laid.....	25,430
Total buildings rat proofed.....	411
Buildings rat proofed to date.....	2,557

BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED—continued.

Number of abatements.....	649
Number of abatements to date.....	12,204
Number of dead inspected.....	140

LABORATORY OPERATIONS.

Rats examined.....	8,213
Mus norvegicus.....	4,056
Mus alexandrinus.....	219
Mus rutilus.....	78
Mus musculus.....	4,145
Unclassified putrid.....	300
Total rodents received at laboratory.....	8,508
Number of suspicious rats.....	24
Plague rats confirmed.....	3

Plague rats.

Case No.	Address.	Captured.	Diag. nosis con- firmed.	Treatment of premises.
190	Within car H-23892 on railroad siding alongside Stuyvesant docks; captured by inspector as a result of routine inspection of freight cars.	Oct. 22	Oct. 20	Fumigation of car. Rat proofing.
191	128 South Roman Street.....	Oct. 28	Oct. 28	Destruction of rat harbors; disinfection; rat proofing concluded; intensive trapping.

Total number of rodents captured to Oct. 31..... 136,352
 Total number of rodents examined to Oct. 31..... 114,734

Rodent cases to Oct. 31, by species:

Mus rutilus.....	10
Mus alexandrinus.....	3
Mus musculus.....	1
Mus norvegicus.....	177
Total rodent cases up to Oct. 31.....	191

WASHINGTON—SEATTLE.

The following report of plague-eradication work at Seattle for the week ended October 17, 1914, has been received from Surg. Lloyd, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

RAT PROOFING.

New buildings inspected.....	67
Basements concreted, new buildings (18,983 square feet).....	14
Floors concreted, new buildings (22,551 square feet).....	12
Yards, etc., concreted, new buildings (4,181 square feet).....	5
Sidewalks concreted, 46,508 square feet.	
Total concrete laid, new structures, 92,228 square feet.	
New buildings elevated.....	5
Old buildings inspected.....	2
Premises rat proofed, concrete.....	26
Buildings razed.....	2

WATER FRONT.

Vessels inspected and histories recorded.....	5
Vessels fumigated.....	6
Sulphur used, pounds.....	4,100
Vessels searched for dead rats.....	4
New rat guards installed.....	12

WATER FRONT—continued.

Defective rat guards repaired.....	26
Fumigation certificates issued.....	6
Canal Zone certificates issued.....	2
Port sanitary statements issued.....	43

LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS.

Dead rodents received.....	10
Rodents trapped and killed.....	342
Rodents recovered after fumigation.....	32
Total.....	384
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	359
Rodents proven plague infected.....	None.
Blocks poisoned.....	9
Poison distributed, pounds.....	44

CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS.

Mus rutilus.....	17
Mus alexandrinus.....	62
Mus norvegicus.....	214
Mus musculus.....	65
Not classified.....	33

The usual day and night patrol was maintained to enforce rat guarding.

Rodents examined in Tacoma.

<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	21
Rodents found infected.....	None.

HAWAII.

The following reports of plague-eradictive work in Hawaii have been received from Surg. Trotter, of the United States Public Health Service:

Honolulu.

WEEK ENDED OCT. 17, 1914.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	478	Classification of rats killed by sulphur dioxide:
Rats trapped.....	467	<i>Mus alexandrinus</i> 1
Mongoose trapped.....	10	Last case rat plague Aiea 9 miles from Honolulu, Apr. 12, 1910.
Rats found dead.....	0	Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910.
Rats killed by sulphur dioxide.....	1	Last case rat plague, Kalopa stable, Paauhau, Hawaii, Aug. 29, 1914.
Examined microscopically.....	414	Last case human plague, Paauhau Landing, Hawaii, Aug. 17, 1914.
Showing plague infection.....	0	
Classification of rats trapped:		
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	264	
<i>Mus musculus</i>	141	
<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	55	
<i>Mus rattus</i>	7	

Hilo.

WEEK ENDED OCT. 3, 1914.

Rats and mongoose taken.....	2,189	Rats and mongoose plague infected.....	0
Rats trapped.....	2,114	Classification of rats trapped and found dead:	
Rats found dead.....	7	<i>Mus norvegicus</i> 543	
Mongoose taken.....	68	<i>Mus alexandrinus</i> 283	
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopically.....	2,189	<i>Mus rattus</i> 559	
		<i>Mus musculus</i> 736	

WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 10, 1914.

Rats and mongoose taken.....	2,188	Classification of rats trapped and found dead:	
Rats trapped.....	2,122	<i>Mus norvegicus</i> 503	
Rats found dead.....	3	<i>Mus alexandrinus</i> 293	
Mongoose taken.....	63	<i>Mus rattus</i> 550	
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopically.....	2,188	<i>Mus musculus</i> 779	
Rats and mongoose plague infected.....	0		

PORTO RICO.

The following is a summary of plague-eradicative work in Porto Rico for the two weeks ended October 23, 1914:

	Rats.	Mice.
San Juan.....	162	76
Puerta de Tierra.....	58	18
Santurce.....	401	35
Total.....	624	129

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 24, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	1	1	New Orleans, La.....	2	1
Chicago, Ill.....	1	1	New York, N. Y.....	5	10
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	2	1
Fall River, Mass.....	1	.....	Richmond, Va.....	.....	1
Lancaster, Pa.....	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	2
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	1	Seattle, Wash.....	1	.....
Nashville, Tenn.....	1	.....	Trenton, N. J.....	1	1

DIPHTHERIA.

See diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3048.

ERYSIPelas.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 24, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brockton, Mass.....	1	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	.....	New York, N. Y.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	6	.....	Norristown, Pa.....	1	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	4	2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	7	1
Erie, Pa.....	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	5	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	1
Kansas City, Mo.....	1	.....	Steelton, Pa.....	1	.....

LEPROSY.

Porto Rico—San Juan.

During the week ended October 24, 1914, a case of leprosy was notified at San Juan, P. R.

MEASLES.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3048.

PELLAGRA.**City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 24, 1914.**

During the week ended October 24, 1914, pellagra was notified by cities as follows: Haverhill, Mass., 1 case; Lynchburg, Va., 1 death; Nashville, Tenn., 2 deaths; Providence, R. I., 1 death.

PLAQUE.**Washington—Seattle—Plague Rat Found.**

Surgeon Lloyd reported by telegraph November 9, 1914, that one plague-infected rat had been found at the intersection of Madison Street and Railroad Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

PNEUMONIA.**City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 24, 1914.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.	1		Philadelphia, Pa.	15	37
Auburn, N. Y.	1		Pittsburgh, Pa.	8	13
Berkeley, Cal.	1		Reading, Pa.	3	3
Braddock, Pa.	1		Rochester, N. Y.	2	
Chicago, Ill.	59	27	Rockland, Me.	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.	4	7	Sacramento, Cal.	4	1
Coffeyville, Kans.	1		San Diego, Cal.	1	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2	2	San Francisco, Cal.	3	2
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1	2	South Bethlehem, Pa.	1	
Kansas City, Mo.	3	5	Springfield, Ill.	1	1
Los Angeles, Cal.	8	5	Woburn, Mass.	1	
Pasadena, Cal.	1	1			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS.)**City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 24, 1914.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.	5	1	New York, N. Y.	5	
Haverhill, Mass.	1		Oakland, Cal.	2	1
New Castle, Pa.	1	1	Portland, Oreg.		
New Bedford, Mass.	1		Washington, D. C.	1	

RABIES.**Pennsylvania—Philadelphia.**

During the week ended October 24, 1914, a fatal case of rabies was notified at Philadelphia, Pa.

SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3048.

November 13, 1914

SMALLPOX.**Maryland—Princess Anne.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist John S. Fulton reported by telegraph November 11, 1914, that a new focus of smallpox infection had been reported in Maryland, one case of the disease having been notified at Princess Anne, Somerset County.

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Colorado (Oct. 1-31):			Montana (Sept. 1-30):		
Counties—			Counties—		
Arapahoe.....	1	.....	Chouteau.....	2	.....
Denver.....	20	.....	Custer.....	1	.....
Mesa.....	1	.....	Flathead.....	1	.....
Otero.....	1	.....	Jefferson.....	1	.....
Rio Blanco.....	6	.....	Madison.....	1	.....
Weld.....	1	.....	Missoula.....	2	.....
Total.....	30	.....	Silverbow.....	9	.....
Montana (Aug. 1-31):			Total.....	17	.....
Counties—			Utah (Sept. 1-30):		
Blaine.....	2	.....	Counties—		
Chouteau.....	6	.....	Boxelder.....	3	.....
Fergus.....	2	.....	Salt Lake.....	29	.....
Madison.....	1	.....	Utah.....	10	.....
Missoula.....	2	.....	Weber.....	3	.....
Silverbow.....	14	.....	Total.....	45	.....
Teton.....	2	.....		
Yellowstone.....	1	.....		
Total.....	30	.....		

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 24, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.....	1	.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	3	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	.....	New Orleans, La.....	1	.....
Cumberland, Md.....	1	.....	Newport, Ky.....	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	8	.....	Portland, Oreg.....	3	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1	.....	Superior, Wis.....	1	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	3	.....	Washington, D. C.....	1	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.....	10	.....	Wilmington, N. C.....	1	.....
Muncie, Ind.....	1	.....		

TETANUS.**City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 24, 1914.**

During the week ended October 24, 1914, tetanus was notified by cities as follows: Lynchburg, Va., 1 death; Philadelphia, Pa., 1 case; Trenton, N. J., 1 case with 1 death; Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 1 death.

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3048.

TYPHOID FEVER.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 24, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.	3		Los Angeles, Cal.	7	
Altoona, Pa.	2		Lowell, Mass.	3	1
Atlantic City, N. J.	1		Lynchburg, Va.	4	
Austin, Tex.		1	Mobile, Ala.	4	
Baltimore, Md.	30	5	Moline, Ill.	3	
Beaver Falls, Pa.	1		Montclair, N. J.	2	
Binghamton, N. Y.	1		Muncie, Ind.	1	
Boston, Mass.	11	1	Nashville, Tenn.	6	1
Braddock, Pa.	1		Newark, N. J.	7	
Brockton, Mass.	6		New Bedford, Mass.	3	1
Brookline, Mass.	1		New Castle, Pa.	2	
Buffalo, N. Y.	8		New Orleans, La.	6	1
Butte, Mont.	3		New York, N. Y.	99	8
Cambridge, Mass.	2		Norristown, Pa.	1	
Camden, N. J.	1		Oakland, Cal.	2	
Charleston, S. C.	2	1	Philadelphia, Pa.	19	2
Chelsea, Mass.	1		Pittsburgh, Pa.	6	2
Chicago, Ill.	27	3	Phoenix, Ariz.	2	
Chiocopee, Mass.	1		Pittsfield, Mass.	7	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	5	1	Portland, Oreg.	3	1
Cleveland, Ohio.	13	3	Reading, Pa.	7	2
Columbus, Ohio.	2	1	Richmond, Va.	5	
Cumberland, Md.	2		Roanoke, Va.	1	
Dayton, Ohio.	2		Sacramento, Cal.	10	
Detroit, Mich.	20		St. Louis, Mo.	20	3
Duluth, Minn.	1		San Diego, Cal.	1	1
Elmira, N. Y.	2		San Francisco, Cal.	10	
Evansville, Ind.	2		San Juan, P. R.	2	1
Fall River, Mass.	2	1	Schenectady, N. Y.	8	1
Fitchburg, Mass.	1		Seattle, Wash.	2	
Florence, S. C.	1		South Bethlehem, Pa.	2	
Galveston, Tex.	2		Springfield, Ill.	3	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	5	1	Springfield, Mass.	4	2
Harrisburg, Pa.	13	2	Springfield, Ohio.	1	1
Hartford, Conn.	2		Steeltown, Pa.	2	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1		Toledo, Ohio.	4	1
Kansas City, Mo.	1		Trenton, N. J.	1	
Kearny, N. J.	9	1	Weymouth, Mass.	5	
Kokomo, Ind.	4		Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1	
Jersey City, N. J.	2		Worcester, Mass.	4	
Johnstown, Pa.		1	Yonkers, N. Y.	2	
Lancaster, Pa.	4		York, Pa.	3	
Little Rock, Ark.	3				

¹Nonresidents.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Savannah, Ga.—Diphtheria.

Passed Asst. Surg. Ridlon reported by telegraph that during the week ended November 7, 1914, 9 cases of diphtheria had been notified in Savannah, Ga., making a total of 77 cases reported since September 19, 1914.

November 13, 1914

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 24, 1914.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (estimated by United States Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Tubercu- losis.
			Cases,	Deaths,	Cases,	Deaths,
Over 500,000 inhabitants:						
Baltimore, Md.	579,590	148	31	3	1	5
Boston, Mass.	733,802	179	51	1	62	39
Chicago, Ill.	2,303,325	537	177	20	6	1
Cleveland, Ohio	639,431	139	92	8	—	11
New York, N. Y.	5,333,537	1,216	264	14	80	3
Detroit, Mich.	537,650	132	74	4	3	16
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,657,810	406	61	3	53	32
Pittsburgh, Pa.	564,878	162	66	6	57	66
St. Louis, Mo.	734,667	200	83	5	4	23
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:						
Buffalo, N. Y.	454,112	99	7	1	5	21
Cincinnati, Ohio	402,175	115	31	—	—	4
Los Angeles, Cal.	438,914	126	10	2	5	13
Newark, N. J.	389,106	96	26	—	5	13
New Orleans, La.	361,221	131	97	3	1	1
San Francisco, Cal.	448,502	25	1	116	—	5
Washington, D. C.	353,378	92	12	1	1	5
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:						
Columbus, Ohio	204,567	52	20	—	—	6
Jersey City, N. J.	293,921	79	33	—	18	19
Kansas City, Mo.	281,911	87	38	5	1	1
Portland, Oreg.	260,011	33	16	1	2	6
Providence, R. I.	245,690	67	15	1	—	24
Rochester, N. Y.	241,518	63	8	—	7	1
Seattle, Wash.	313,029	55	—	—	2	17
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:						
Cambridge, Mass.	110,357	28	6	—	5	1
Camden, N. J.	102,465	4	—	4	—	4
Dayton, Ohio	123,791	28	3	—	13	4
Fall River, Mass.	125,443	33	—	19	1	8
Grand Rapids, Mich.	123,227	24	3	1	2	4
Hartford, Conn.	107,638	23	6	1	1	1
Lowell, Mass.	111,604	26	3	—	3	3
Nashville, Tenn.	114,899	53	6	—	5	2
New Bedford, Mass.	111,230	25	2	—	12	8
Oakland, Cal.	181,002	73	2	6	—	3
Reading, Pa.	103,361	23	3	—	3	1
Richmond, Va.	134,917	41	12	—	10	5
Springfield, Mass.	100,375	25	4	—	—	4
Toledo, Ohio	184,126	52	6	5	7	5
Trenton, N. J.	106,831	30	9	—	3	10
Worcester, Mass.	157,732	41	4	—	12	10
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:						
Altoona, Pa.	56,553	14	3	—	—	1
Atlantic City, N. J.	53,952	—	—	1	—	4
Bayonne, N. J.	65,271	—	4	1	2	3
Berkeley, Cal.	52,105	7	2	—	45	—
Binghamton, N. Y.	52,191	20	5	—	1	2
Brockton, Mass.	64,043	9	7	—	—	2
Charleston, S. C.	60,121	29	5	—	—	1
Duluth, Minn.	89,331	15	—	—	1	4
Erie, Pa.	72,401	28	2	1	—	5
Evansville, Ind.	71,284	16	20	4	4	—
Harrisburg, Pa.	69,493	15	8	—	—	2
Johnstown, Pa.	64,642	18	12	2	1	1
Kansas City, Kans.	94,271	9	1	—	1	2
Little Rock, Ark.	53,811	13	1	—	—	1
Manchester, N. H.	75,635	19	1	—	—	2
Mobile, Ala.	55,513	33	2	—	—	2
Norfolk, Va.	86,540	—	5	—	1	4
Passaic, N. J.	66,270	18	3	—	1	3

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Con.

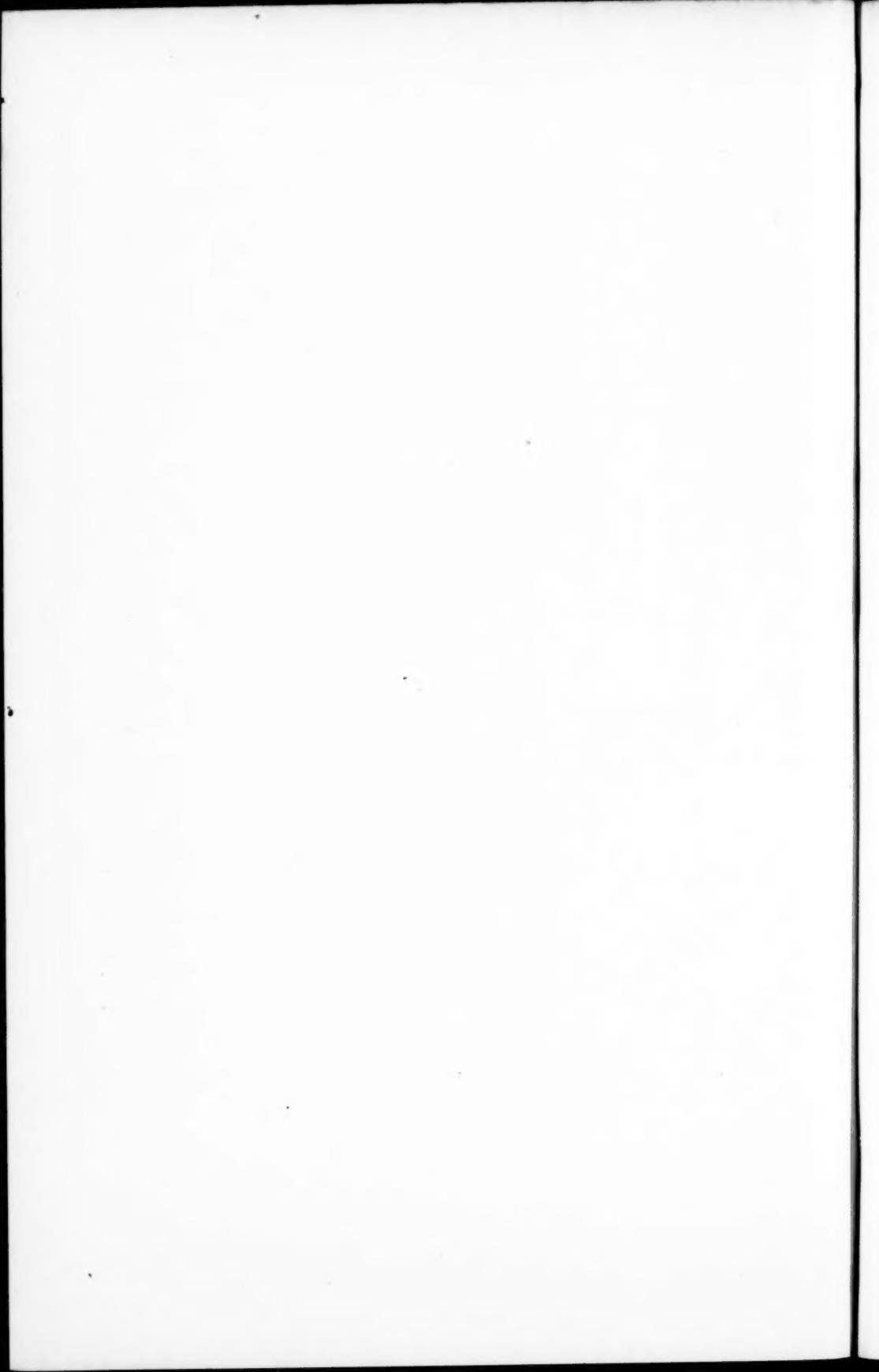
City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 24, 1914—Continued.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914 (estimated by United States Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
Pawtucket, R. I.	56,901	10	4		16	1	2			
Schenectady, N. Y.	90,503	18	7	1			5		1	2
Springfield, Ill.	57,972	17	6	1			4		3	3
Springfield, Ohio	50,658	11	6				1			
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	73,600	15	5		1				2	
Yonkers, N. Y.	93,383	14	6	1			8		3	1
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	26,330	6			1		1		1	1
Auburn, N. Y.	36,509	11	1							
Aurora, Ill.	33,622	10	2							
Austin, Tex.	33,218	14	4							
Bellingham, Wash.	29,937									
Brookline, Mass.	31,138	10	4				1		1	2
Butte, Mont.	41,781	16	1				1		2	2
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	9	5				3			
Chicopee, Mass.	28,057	12	5						1	2
Danville, Ill.	30,847	12	4	2						1
East Orange, N. J.	30,852				1		21		2	
Elmina, N. Y.	37,816		3						1	1
Everett, Mass.	37,381	3	1		5				1	
Everett, Wash.	32,048	2							1	
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,507	11	1						3	
Galveston, Tex.	40,289	16	1						1	
Haverhill, Mass.	47,071	15			8		6		2	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	45,342	11					1		3	
Knoxville, Tenn.	57,924	2								
La Crosse, Wis.	31,367	9							1	
Lancaster, Pa.	49,685		8						2	
Lexington, Ky.	38,819	16	2	1			4			2
Lynchburg, Va.	31,830	12	2		1				3	
Malden, Mass.	48,979	11	9	1	1		2		1	3
Medford, Mass.	25,240	4							1	
Moline, Ill.	26,402	6			1					
Newcastle, Pa.	39,569		3	3			1		1	
Newport, Ky.	31,517	4	3				1			
Newton, Mass.	42,455	10	3						3	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	35,127	12	2	1	1				1	
Norristown, Pa.	30,265	10			1					
Orange, N. J.	31,968	5	2	1			3		2	1
Pasadena, Cal.	40,880	7							9	
Pittsfield, Mass.	36,531	20	2				1		4	3
Portsmouth, Va.	37,569	5	1				1			
Racine, Wis.	44,528	6	1				1		1	
Roano, e, Va.	40,574	12	20	1	2		1		2	1
Sacramento, Cal.	62,717	15	1		4		1		9	6
San Diego, Cal.	48,900		2						2	2
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,368	6								
Superior, Wis.	44,344	12	1							3
Taunton, Mass.	35,631	8	5						1	
Waltham, Mass.	29,688	6	5							
West Lebanon, N. J.	40,647		7							
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,817	9	15				1		1	
Wilmington, N. C.	27,781	5	2	1						
Yonkers, Pa.	49,430		6						2	
Zanesville, Ohio.	29,949		4				1			
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,948	3	3		1		2			5
Braddocks, Pa.	20,935		1				1			
Cairo, Ill.	15,392	4	3							
Clinton, Mass.	13,075		2							
Coffeyville, Kans.	15,382		1				1			
Concord, N. H.	22,291	6					1			
Cumberland, Md.	23,846	3							2	3
Dunkirk, N. Y.	19,607	5	1	1						
Florence, S. C.		7			1					

November 13, 1914

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Con.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 24, 1914—Continued.



FOREIGN REPORTS.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Precautions Against Cholera—Trieste.

The following notice, dated September 29, 1914, has been received from Trieste:

Owing to the recent introduction of cholera into several parts of Austria and Hungary the sanitary authorities of Trieste have adopted the following precautionary measures to guard the city against cholera and other contagious epidemics: Physicians are required, under heavy penalty, to report at once any case occurring under their supervision, and persons in whose houses any cases of contagious disease break out are severely warned not to conceal them from the sanitary authorities, who have arranged for the immediate removal of such cases to special hospitals established for enteric fever, cholera, or similar contagious maladies.

Up to the present time no cases of cholera have been reported in Trieste or adjoining Provinces.

CHINA.

Plague-Infected Rats—Shanghai.

During the week ended October 3, 1914, 220 rats were examined at Shanghai. Four plague-infected rats were found.

CUBA.

Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases were notified in Habana during the period from October 10 to 20, 1914, as follows:

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Re-maining under treatment.	Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Re-maining under treatment.
Diphtheria.....	11	1	11	Paratyphoid fever.....	2	.....	3
Leprosy.....	.....	2	266	Scarlet fever.....	3	.....	3
Malaria.....	2	.....	3	Typhoid fever.....	20	5	46
Measles.....	.....	.....	6	Varicella.....	.....	.....	1

ECUADOR.

Plague—Yellow Fever—Guayaquil.

Plague and yellow fever were notified in Guayaquil during the month of September, 1914, as follows: Plague, 15 cases with 5 deaths; yellow fever, 3 cases with 1 death.

GIBRALTAR.**Quarantine Measures.**

Quarantine measures have been instituted at Gibraltar as follows:

October 9, 1914.—Vessels arriving at Gibraltar from Dakkar, Senegal, which shall not have completed seven full days at sea free from any case of sickness may be admitted to pratique subject to medical inspection and to the production of clean bills of health, provided that the port surgeon is satisfied that there is and has been no case of sickness on board either during or before the voyage.

October 10, 1914.—No vessels which have communicated with Lisbon shall be admitted to pratique unless they have been furnished with clean bills of health issued or viséed by the British consul and then only subject to medical inspection and provided there is good health on board. No soiled linen may be brought on shore without previous disinfection.

PERU.**Status of Plague.**

Plague was notified in Peru during the period from August 3 to September 27, 1914, as follows:

Localities.	New cases.	Remain-ing.	Localities.	New cases.	Remain-ing.
Callao.....	2	1	Mollendo.....	2	1
Lambayeque.....	3	3	Monsefu.....	1	-
Lima (city).....	3	3	Piura.....	(1)	-
Lima (country).....	3	2	Trujillo.....	5	4

¹ Present.

TURKEY.**Plague—Bagdad.**

Three cases of plague were notified at Bagdad, Turkey in Asia, October 15, 1914.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.**Reports Received During Week Ended Nov. 13, 1914.**

[From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India: Cocanada.....	Aug. 1-21.....	16	16	Including causes not previously reported.
Negapatam.....	July 25-Aug. 1....	1	1	Reported out of date.

November 13, 1914

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended Nov. 13, 1914—Continued.****YELLOW FEVER.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ecuador: Guayaquil.....	Sept. 1-30.....	3	1	

PLAGUE.

Ecuador: Guayaquil.....	Sept. 1-30.....	15	5	
Greece: Kara-Burun	Sept. 19.....	2	.....	Among the military.
India: Bassein.....	Aug. 23-29.....	3	3	
Moulmein.....	Aug. 9-22.....	16	16	
Peru: Arequipa— Mollendo.....	Aug. 3-Sept. 27...	2	.....
Callao.....	.do.....	2	.....
Libertad— Trujillo.....	.do.....	5	.....
Lima— Lima.....	.do.....	3	.....
Monsefu.....	.do.....	1	.....
Plura— Piura.....	.do.....	.....	.....	Present.
Turkey in Asia: Bagdad .....	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 15, 3 cases present.

SMALLPOX.

Canada: Winnipeg.....	Oct. 18-24.....	2	.....
Canary Islands: Tenerife— Santa Cruz.....	Oct. 4-10.....	.....	1	
China: Tientsin.....	Sept. 20-26.....	1	.....
Greece: Patras.....	Oct. 7-13.....	.....	1	
Mexico: Chihuahua.....	Oct. 10-25.....	8	4	
Guadalajara.....	Aug. 31-Oct. 10.....	.....	3	
Turkey in Asia: Beirut.....	Oct. 4-10.....	5	2	

Reports Received from June 27 to Nov. 6, 1914.**CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary: Bohemia— Prague.....	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 26, 1 case in Zinzkov, suburb.
Hungary.....	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 26, present in 5 localities.
Budapest.....	Sept. 26.....	1	.....	Oct. 1-3; Cases, 378. Oct. 24: Present in Carinthia, Carniola, and Moravia Provinces.
Lower Austria— Vienna.....	Sept. 13-Oct. 3.....	12	.....	Oct. 8, still present.
Ceylon: Colombo.....	June 14-20.....	1	1	Present in Kumbalagamuwa and the neighboring tea estates.
Uda Pussellawa, district.....	June 7-13.....	.....	.....

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 27 to Nov. 6, 1914—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Amoy.....	Aug. 23-Sept. 12...	1	1	
Kulangsu.....	Aug. 1.....	1		
Hankow.....	July 12-18.....	1		
Chaochow fu.....	July 4.....			
Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	4		
Hongkong.....	May 17-23.....	1	1	
Dutch East Indies.....				
Celebes.....	July 19-Aug. 1.....	85	85	
Macassar.....	July 12-Aug. 22.....	75	66	
Java—				
Batavia.....	June 28-July 18.....	2	2	Sept. 22, epidemic.
Moluccas.....				
Menado.....	June 21-27.....	42	14	
Sumatra—				
Palembang.....	Aug. 2-22.....	42	20	
Greece:				
Pireaus.....				
Surgun, Tschadalza.....	July 22.....	1		
Viza.....	do.....	1		
India:				
Basselin.....	Apr. 26-June 29.....	84	65	
Bombay.....	May 17-Sept. 12.....	268	170	
Calcutta.....	May 10-Aug. 29.....		269	
Cocanada.....	July 18-Aug. 14.....		18	
Kashmir, Province.....				
Madras.....	May 31-Sept. 12.....	549	370	Endemic. Aug. 18, increasing. Epidemic from Aug. 15.
Moulmein.....	June 7-13.....	1	1	
Negapatam.....	May 14-Aug. 27.....	30	30	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	25	24	Aug. 2-Sept. 5, present.
Indo-China.....				
Baria.....	July 1-31.....	18	15	Jan. 1-July 31: Cases, 241; deaths, 136.
Battambang.....	June 11-July 31.....	5	5	
Cholon.....	July 1-31.....	6	3	
Hanoi.....	May 1-July 31.....	2		
Saigon.....	Jan. 1-July 31.....	8	5	Saigon and vicinity, June 2-Sept. 12: Cases, 45; deaths, 20.
Socfrang.....	May 10-20.....	3	3	
Soalrieng.....	July 1-31.....	1	1	
Travinh.....	Jau. 1-July 31.....	43	27	
Japan:				
Karatsu.....	Oct. 2.....	2		Cooling station 50 miles from Nagasaki, p. 2731.
Persia:				
Anzali.....	June 15.....	1		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	July 4-Sept. 19.....	240	139	Total July 4-Sept. 19: Cases, 460; deaths, 288. First quarter, 1914: Cases, 49; deaths, 27. First quarter, 1914: Cases, 519; deaths, 392. Total Aug. 7: Case, 1; death, 1.
Provinces.....				
Bataan.....	Aug. 7.....	1	1	Total July 4-Aug. 27: Cases, 77; deaths, 44.
Orani.....				
Rizal.....				
Malabanan.....	July 4-Aug. 27.....	18	7	
Pateros.....	July 7-Aug. 2.....	3		
S. P. Macati.....	July 12-20.....	6	2	
Pasay.....	July 16-Aug. 19.....	6	2	
Pasig.....	July 17-19.....	4	3	
Laspinas.....	July 21.....	1		
Paranaque.....	do.....	1	1	
Navotas.....	July 26-Aug. 27.....	19	19	
Caloocan.....	Aug. 1-25.....	6	2	
Jalajala.....	Aug. 17-23.....	13	8	
Bulacan.....				
Paombong.....	July 21-Aug. 17.....	21	17	Total July 21-Aug. 27: Cases, 241; deaths, 166.
Calumpit.....	July 21-Aug. 23.....	18	14	
Baliuag.....	July 21.....		1	
Hagonoy.....	July 23-Aug. 27.....	129	77	
Meycauayan.....	July 25.....	5	3	
Polo.....	Aug. 2-25.....	9	9	
Obando.....	Aug. 3-27.....	12	9	
Malolos.....	Aug. 10-27.....	44	34	
Bulacan.....	Aug. 16-22.....	2	2	
Bocage.....	Aug. 23.....	1		
Cavite.....				
Cavite.....	July 9-Aug. 7.....	4	5	Total Aug. 1-7: Cases, 5; deaths, 6.
Imus.....	Aug. 1.....	1	1	

November 13, 1914

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 27 to Nov. 6, 1914—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Rematds.
Philippine Islands—Contd. Provinces—Continued.				
Illoilo.				Total July 20: Case, 1.
Illoilo.....	July 20.....	2.....	.....	Total Aug. 6-27: Cases, 37; deaths, 19.
Pampanga.....				
Minalin.....	Aug. 6-7.....	2.....	2.....	
Masantol.....	Aug. 7-25.....	27.....	15.....	
Macabebe.....	Aug. 8-27.....	7.....	1.....	
Apalit.....	Aug. 10.....	1.....	1.....	
Pangasinan.....				Total Aug. 23: Cases, 4; deaths, 3.
Binalonan.....	Aug. 23.....	4.....	3.....	
Tayabas.....				Total Aug. 3: Cases, 2.
Lucban.....	Aug. 3.....	2.....	.....
Russia:				
Podolia.....				July 19-Aug. 2: Cases, 254; deaths, 85.
Bratzlaw.....	July 26-Aug. 2.....	1.....	.....
Jampol.....	July 19-Aug. 2.....	25.....	8.....	
Letichev.....	July 10.....	2.....	2.....	
Litine.....	July 20-Aug. 8.....	8.....	3.....	
Vinnitzia.....	July 19-Aug. 2.....	220.....	74.....	
Warsaw.....				Aug. 30 present.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 19-July 11.....	277.....	.....
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 10-Aug. 29.....	147.....	119.....	
Turkey in Asia:				
Egreh, Konieh.....	July 19.....	.....	1.....	
Eski-Cheri.....	July 23-24.....	2.....	1.....	
Kamaran.....	Sept. 29.....	1.....	.....
Tagadima.....	July 29.....	2.....	.....
Turkey in Europe:				
Adrianople.....	May 14-19.....	.....	2.....	
Constantinople.....	July 15.....	1.....	.....

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 10-Oct. 3.....	21.....	17.....	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-15.....	.....	1.....	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-31.....	3.....	1.....	
Do.....	Aug. 1-31.....	4.....	2.....	
Mexico:				
Merida.....	Sept. 14.....	1.....	.....
Progreso.....	Oct. 8.....	1.....	.....
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	June 1-30.....	1.....	1.....	
La Guayra.....	Aug. 16-31.....	1.....	1.....	
Maracaibo.....	June 15.....	.....	.....	Present in light form. No cases since.

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 17-Oct. 3.....	31.....	22.....	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-Aug. 15.....	.....	5.....	
Rio de Janeiro.....				Oct. 3, 1 fatal case.
British East Africa:				
Mombasa.....	June 1-July 31.....	.....	2.....	
Ceylon:				
Colembo.....	May 19-Sept. 12.....	141.....	130.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30, present in Hoks- chan, Shuntak, Tangching, and Tungkun. Apr. 3-17, present in Kan-hi and San-hu, 20 miles distant from Pakhoi. June 6, still present in vicinity of Swatow. June 20, improv- ing in the Chaochow and Pu- ning districts.
China.....				
Amoy.....	June 20-July 18.....	1.....	.....	Present: July 13, present in in- land villages. Aug. 10, dimin-
Kulangsu.....	May 20.....	1.....	.....

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 27 to Nov. 6, 1914—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China—Continued.				
Canton.	Jan. 1-June 11.	1,156	.....	ishing.
Chinchew.	May 30-June 6.	.....	.....	Present 30 miles north from Amoy.
Fatshan.	May 13.	.....	.....	Present.
Hongkong.	May 10-Sept. 12.	926	764	Total, Jan. 4-Sept. 12: Cases, 2,150; deaths, 1,702.
Pakhoi.	June 18.	2	.....	From a vessel from Hongkong. Apr. 3-June 18: Cases, 100. In Kan-hai and San-hu, 20 miles distant.
Cuba.				Total, Mar. 5-Sept. 17: Cases, 43; deaths, 10.
El Aceite (near El Caney).	July 27-Aug. 2.	4	.....	Including 2 cases previously reported from vicinity of El Caney; all removed to and previously reported as from Santiago.
Santiago.				Juno 30-Sept. 23: Cases, 12 (case Sept. 17 from El Caney); deaths, 4. One of these deaths was a case from El Aceite.
Dutch East Indies:				
Provinces.				Total, Apr. 1-July 31: Cases, 4,680; deaths, 4,519.
Kediri.	Apr. 1-July 31.	1,054	1,014	
Madioen.	do.	413	349	
Pasoeroean.	do.	3,358	2,930	
Surabaya.	do.	255	229	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.	May 1-Aug. 31.	15	5	
Egypt.				Total, Jan. 1-Sept. 30: Cases, 206 deaths, 104.
Alexandria.	June 2-Sept. 23.	38	20	
Damietta.	July 17.	1	.....
Ismailia.	June 3-9.	1	1	
Port Said.	June 9-Sept. 30.	34	12	
Provinces—				
Assiout.	May 25-June 20.	5	1	
Charkieh.	July 13.	1	1	
Fayoum.	May 27-Aug. 13.	8	2	
Garbieh.	Apr. 28-July 24.	4	1	
Gizeh.	May 27-June 24.	6	3	
Menouf.	June 17.	1	.....
Minieh.	May 23-July 12.	11	5	Clear.
German East Africa:				
Dar-es-Salam.	May 2-June 10.	7	3	
Muanza.	Feb. 21-Mar. 18.	7	5	
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.	Aug. 8-12.	9	3	
Greece:				
Pireus.	Aug. 7-Sept. 9.	16	2	Sept. 30, ended.
Saloniki.	Sept. 15.	3	.....
Syra, island.	Sept. 3-4.	1	1	
Hawaii:				
Paauhau.	Aug. 17.	1	1	
India.				Total Apr. 27-Sept. 5: Cases, 51,956; deaths, 45,014.
Bassein.	Apr. 26-Aug. 8.	34	34	
Bombay.	May 17-Sept. 12.	604	506	
Calcutta.	May 10-Aug. 29.	.....	162	
Karachi.	May 24-July 18.	28	27	
Moulmine.	Apr. 26-July 25.	98	96	
Rangoon.	Apr. 1-July 31.	754	646	Sept. 5; still present.
Indo-China.				Total, Jan. 1-July 31: Cases, 1,630; deaths, 1,292.
Cholon.	Jan. 1-July 31.	93	19	
Phanitet.	do.	394	330	
Phanrang.	do.	853	489	
Pnum Pench.	do.	171	152	
Saigon.	do.	73	41	Saigon and vicinity, May 10-Sept. 7: Cases, 175; deaths, 72.
Socstrang.	May 1-July 31.	22	15	
Italy:				
Catania.				Since Sept. 1, 1914, there have been 17 officially reported cases and unauthenticated rumors of others.

November 13, 1914

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 26 to Nov. 6, 1914—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan.				
Hodogaya.	June 9-July 3.	3		Total Jan. 1-Aug. 31: Cases, 81; deaths, 66.
O-N district.	June 9-15.	1		Near Yokohama.
Taiwan (Formosa)—				
Kagoshima.	May 3-Aug. 8.	303	273	
Taihoku.	Aug. 16-22.		2	
Tokyo.	June 22-Aug. 8.	14	4	Total Apr. 18-July 25: Cases, 45.
Yokohama.	July 5-Aug. 15.	4	4	And vicinity. Total, May 23-Aug. 15: Cases, 23; deaths, 19.
Mauritius.	Apr. 17-23.	2		Total, Jan. 1-May 31: Cases, 479; deaths, 235.
Peru.				Total, Jun. 1-Mar. 31: Cases, 34; deaths, 20.
Ancachs.				Present.
Casma.	Feb. 9-Mar. 22.	4		Do.
Chimbote.	Mar. 23-May 2.			Do.
Quarahuay (Huaylas).	do.			Jan. 1-May 31: Cases, 24; deaths, 12.
Samanga.	do.			Jan. 31-Apr. 30: Cases, 16; deaths, 7.
Arequipa.				Jan. 1-Feb. 28: Cases, 4; deaths, 2.
McLlendo.	Mar. 23-Aug. 2.	15		Jan. 1-Mar. 31: Cases, 74; deaths, 35.
Cajamarcia.				Jan. 1-May 31: Cases, 234; deaths, 111.
Contumazza.	Mar. 23-May 2.	3		Present.
Callao.				
Lambayeque.				From Pacasmayo.
Chiclayo.	Mar. 23-May 2.	3		Jan. 1-May 31: Cases, 56; deaths, 27.
Guadalupe.	do.	1		Present.
Liberiad.				
Duacaincarca (Otzoco).	Mar. 23-May 30.			
Moche.	July 9-Aug. 2.	2		
Pichipampa (Otzoco).	Mar. 24-30.	4		
Salaverry.	Mar. 23-May 2.	1		
San Pedro.	do.	8		
Trujillo.	Mar. 23-Aug. 2.	21		
Lima.				
Callao.	Oct. 8.			
Unigambal (Santiago de Chuco).	Mar. 23-June 7.	16		
Lima.	Mar. 23-Aug. 2.	20		
Surco (Matucana).	do.	11		
Piura.				Jan. 1-May 31: Cases, 37; deaths, 21.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.	May 17-Sept. 19.	8	8	May 17, 1 case from s. s. Taisang from Amoy; May 23, 1 case from s. s. Linan from Amoy; June 12-20, a fatal case from s. s. Linan from Amoy; June 17, a fatal case in the Philippine General Hospital. First quarter, 1914: Cases, 14; deaths, 10.
Turkey in Asia:				
Adalia.	July 19-Aug. 1.	2		
Bagdad.	Sept. 30.	1	1	Epidemic.
Basra.	June 24-July 19.	16	8	
Beirut.	June 16-Aug. 23.	5		
Chios.	Aug. 2.			
Haifa.	Aug. 29.	1	1	
Jaffa.	June 5-27.	4	3	From a steamboat from Bagdad to Basra.
Kut.	July 6.		1	Present.
Mitylene.	Aug. 2.			Epidemic.
Samos.	do.			
Smyrna.	July 2-Oct. 4.	9	4	
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Town.	Sept. 24.			"Few cases plague, outlying districts reported localized."
Zanzibar:				
Zanzibar.	July 1-Aug. 31.	16	11	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 27 to Nov. 6, 1914—Continued.****SMALLPOX.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	Mar. 31-May 31.....	7		
Constantine.....	do.....	7		
Oran.....	do.....	57		
Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 10-Aug. 16.....		2	
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	June 1-30.....		1	
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Sydney.....				
Western Australia—				
Bunbury quarantine station.....	May 5-June 12.....	8	1	Total May 8-Sept. 24: Cases, 270 in the metropolitan area and 88 cases in the country districts.
Austria-Hungary:				
Galicia.....	May 17-July 25.....	12		
Lower Austria.....	May 31-June 20.....	2		
Styria.....	July 5-11.....	2		
Upper Austria.....	May 17-July 11.....	4		
Belgium:				
Liege.....	June 1-6.....		3	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 1-Aug. 8.....	14		
Para.....	May 24-30.....		1	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-Aug. 15.....		41	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 10-Sept. 26.....	2,945	568	
Canada:				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	Aug. 18-Sept. 5.....	4		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	June 14-Oct. 10.....	12		
Ontario—				
Hamilton.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 30.....	6		
Niagara Falls.....	July 15-21.....	1		
Ottawa.....	July 26-Aug. 1.....	1		
Prince Edward Island—				
Charlottetown.....	July 16-22.....	1		
Quebec—				
Quebec.....	July 11-Oct. 10.....	5		
Canary Islands:				
Teneriffe—				
Santa Cruz.....	June 28-Sept. 26.....		22	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 19-Sept. 12.....	40	11	
Uva district—				
Passara.....	June 7-13.....	39	11	Among coolies from India. May 16-23, present in Kaying and increasing in Choa Chow. Present.
China:				
Amoy.....	May 17-June 13.....			
Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	21		
Chungking.....	May 22.....			
Dairen.....	June 7-July 4.....	2		
Hongkong.....	May 10-July 18.....	15	12	Total Jan. 4-Aug. 31: Cases, 99; deaths, 70.
Nanking.....	May 23.....			Always prevalent.
Newchwang.....	June 13-Sept. 7.....			Do.
Pakhol.....	Apr. 17.....			Present, and in San-hu, 20 miles distant.
Shanghai.....	May 18-Sept. 27.....	12	21	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	June 6.....	1		
Tsingtau.....	May 19-July 5.....	21	3	
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Nov. 2.....		1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Borneo.....	May 17-Aug. 22.....	601	131	In the western part, Aug. 22, present in Pontianak.
Java.....				In the western part, May 3-
Batavia.....	May 3-Aug. 8.....	129	40	
Tegal.....	Aug. 2-8.....	19	6	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	June 4-Sept. 30.....	31	13	
Cairo.....	May 21-Sept. 23.....	202	76	
Port Said.....	May 21-June 6.....	4		

November 13, 1914

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 27 to Nov. 6, 1914—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
France:				
Bordeaux.....	June 7-July 11.....	4		
Marseille.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Paris.....	May 24-Sept. 19.....	34	2	
Germany:				May 31-Aug. 22: Cases, 10.
Hamburg.....	June 7-27.....	5		
Kehl.....	May 1-31.....		1	
Gibraltar.....	June 8-27.....	1	1	
Great Britain:				
Leeds.....	June 6-July 18.....	4		
Southampton.....	June 29-July 4.....	1		
Greece:				
Athens.....	July 6-12.....		1	
Patras.....	Sept. 2-29.....	3	3	
Saloniki.....	May 31-Oct. 3.....		64	June 6: Present in a mild form among 20,000 refugees from Asiatic Turkey, Chio, and Mitylene, Sept. 19; cases, 2.
India:				
Bombay.....	May 19-Sept. 12.....	85	54	
Calcutta.....	May 10-Aug. 29.....		239	
Karachi.....	May 24-July 25.....	13	4	
Madras.....	May 17-Sept. 12.....	32	4	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....	10	1	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 12-18.....	2		
Italy:				
Turin.....	July 20-26.....	2		
Japan:				Total Jan. 1-Aug. 31: Cases, 422; deaths, 97; exclusive of Taiwan.
Kobe.....	June 19-23.....	1		
Nagasaki.....	May 18-Aug. 30.....	58	18	
Taiwan (Formosa).....	May 3-Aug. 8.....	15	6	
Yokohama.....	June 23-29.....	1		
Honduras:				
Puerto Cortez.....	Sept. 1-30.....		6	
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	May 18-Oct. 11.....		63	
Juarez.....	Aug. 1.....	2		
Mazatlan.....	June 17-Sept. 1.....		4	
Mexico.....	Jan. 17-Feb. 21.....	99	16	
Monterey.....	June 30-Sept. 20.....		9	
Tampico.....	May 11-July 31.....		70	
Vera Cruz.....	June 1-Sept. 5.....	16	6	
Norway:				
Trondhjem.....	June 1-Sept. 30.....	19		
Peru:				
Callao.....				June 22 and Aug. 8, present.
Lima.....	June 22.....			Decreased.
Philippine Islands:				
Samar, province.....				First quarter, 1914, severe out-break.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	June 14-Oct. 3.....	17		
Portuguese East Africa:				
Lourenco Marquez.....	Aug. 1-31.....		1	
Russia:				
Batum.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 30.....	7		
Moscow.....	May 10-Sept. 5.....	45	8	
Odessa.....	May 10-Aug. 4.....	6		
Riga.....	May 31-July 25.....	14		
St. Petersburg (Petrograd).....	May 24-July 11.....	84	28	
Vladivostok.....	Apr. 22-May 13.....	8	1	
Warsaw.....	Feb. 1-May 2.....	146	61	
Serbia:				
Belgrade.....	May 25-July 19.....	12	2	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	June 13-Aug. 8.....		6	
Spain:				
Almeria.....	July 1-31.....		1	
Barcelona.....	June 14-July 31.....		28	
Cadiz.....	May 1-31.....		5	
Madrid.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....		6	
Valencia.....	June 7-Oct. 10.....	63	15	
Switzerland:				
Cantons—				
Basel.....	May 31-Sept. 19.....	34		
Geneva.....	July 5-11.....	1		
Grisons.....	June 7-13.....	1		
Zurich.....	July 19-Aug. 8.....	2		

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 27 to Nov. 6, 1914—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	June 1-Sept. 26....	77	33	
Damascus.....	Mar. 15-Aug. 20....	905	460	
Jerusalem.....	May 3-July 25....	33	2	
Mersina.....	Aug. 2-8.....	2		
Smyrna.....	May 13-Oct. 3.....	8	7	
Trebizond.....	May 19-Sept. 5.....			Present.
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	June 14-Sept. 12.....		9	
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg.....	May 9-23.....	1		

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

POISONS AND HABIT-FORMING DRUGS.¹

A Digest of Laws and Regulations Relating to the Possession, Use, Sale, and Manufacture of Poisons and Habit-Forming Drugs Enacted During 1913 and 1914, Now in Force in the United States.

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INTRODUCTION.

The material presented herewith is designed as a second supplement to Public Health Bulletin No. 56 and presents a compilation of the laws and regulations relating to the possession, use, sale, and manufacture of poisons and habit-forming drugs enacted during 1913 and 1914 not included in the earlier publications. The present installment of material includes laws and regulations enacted in 32 of the political divisions of the United States and in accord with the precedent established in Public Health Bulletin No. 56, the extracts from and references to laws and regulations have been arranged under the following headings:

"Sale and use of poisons," "Sale and use of cocaine and narcotics," "Drugs to be announced on label," "Poisons in articles of commerce," "Occupational intoxications," "Methyl alcohol," "Sale and use of intoxicating liquors," "Practice of pharmacy," and "Standards for drugs."

The references in connection with the laws or abstracts of laws included in this compilation are to the statutes or annual volumes of laws or to other readily available publications containing the complete texts. Where no reference is given the abstract has been made from sheet laws or pamphlets furnished by the several officials who have been asked to contribute the required information.

While every effort has been made in the appended compilation to reflect accurately both the form and tenor of the laws quoted, it has not been thought necessary to perpetuate obvious and minor typographic and other errors, though, in so far as practicable, the exact phraseology of the statutes is retained.

¹ Second supplement to Public Health Bulletin No. 56. The first supplement was published as Reprint No. 146 from the Public Health Reports.

It has been repeatedly asserted that the laws and regulations of the various sections of the United States relating to the manufacture, sale, possession and use of poisons consist of a multiplicity of statutes that are at the present time of a not very effectual character, largely because of the lack of appreciation, on the part of the public, of the intent and purpose of such laws and the consequent inability of the proper authorities to enforce them.

The inability to enforce laws of this type is frequently due to the want of adequate provisions to furnish the assistance or the funds necessary to make the laws operative. In some instances the very existence of these laws has been overlooked or, because of their unusual requirements, it has been found that their enforcement was impracticable.

That poisons and poisonous materials constitute an important source of danger to the public is evidenced by the appended table compiled from the mortality statistics for 1912, thirteenth annual report, published by the Bureau of the Census.

Table showing comparative number of cases of suicide and the number of deaths from acute and chronic poisoning and from alcoholism in the registration area for deaths, 1908 to 1912.

[Compiled from Mortality Statistics, 1912, Thirteenth Annual Report, Bureau of the Census.]

	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	Annual average—	
						1906-1910	1901-1905
Suicides:							
By poison.....	2,788	2,927	2,456	2,462	2,511	2,281	1,549
By asphyxia.....	1,199	1,013	941	989	878	785	365
By firearms.....	2,796	2,859	2,561	2,395	2,468	2,233	1,108
By other means.....	2,873	2,823	2,632	2,556	2,475	2,285	1,526
Total.....	9,656	9,622	8,590	8,402	8,332	7,584	4,548
Acute poisonings:							
Poisoning by food.....	573	481	157	1,779	1,652	1,655	1,412
Other acute poisonings.....	1,348	1,399	1,227		1,700	1,766	1,519
Absorption of deleterious gases.....	2,378	2,143	1,379		2,004	2,220	2,33
Chronic poisonings:							
Lead.....	148	145	136	86	95	101	87
Other chronic occupational poisonings.....	8	11	6	5	4	5	5
Other chronic poisonings.....	259	309	259	262	220	233	166
Alcoholism (acute or chronic).....	3,183	2,875	2,909	2,578	2,348	2,734	2,002

During the past year considerable attention has been directed to the need for a definition of poison that would be acceptable in character and could be embodied in a Federal law to provide for the interstate transportation of substances usually classified as poisons. While individuals generally feel that they understand what is meant by a poison all efforts to secure an ideal or even a satisfactory definition for the word "poison" that would be applicable to all conditions have signally failed. One reason for this failure is to be found in the fact that by far the larger amount of the material that may be

November 13, 1914

classed as being poisonous is used in the arts and in agriculture, and is seldom recognized as a menace to human life because of the fact that it is not in general use as a poison.

Manufacturers and dealers in drugs and medicines have devoted considerable time to the discussion of the post office regulation now in force, excluding poisonous substances from the mails. These members of the drug trade generally consider themselves severely handicapped by this restriction, and are particularly desirous to have it amended so as to permit the use of the mails for the sending of small quantities of a poison, or of medicines containing a poison.

Legislation designed to restrict the sale and use of cocaine and narcotics has been enacted in a number of States, but because of the absence of adequate provisions to control interstate traffic in these drugs the existing laws, even the admittedly drastic laws enacted in New York State, are practically inoperative. The Harrison anti-narcotic bill, which has been pending in Congress for several years, was passed by the House, June 26, 1913, by the Senate, with amendments, on August 15, 1914. The act as it passed the Senate was referred to a conference committee, but was not reported out in time to be approved by the House, though the conference report was adopted by the Senate. This bill provides for a systematic registration of all purchases of narcotic drugs, and in this way will furnish the information necessary to make the local laws operative.

Another subject of more than ordinary interest is the continued agitation for greater uniformity in laws relating to the manufacture or sale of foods and drugs containing poisonous or habit-forming ingredients. It has frequently been pointed out that the greatest defect of existing State laws bearing on this subject is their lack of agreement with each other and with existing Federal laws, more particularly the food and drugs act of 1906. The several State food and drug laws, while following the same general pattern, usually differ to some extent, and these differences, particularly the paragraphs relating to the labeling requirements, have become to be a constant annoyance to the manufacturer, the jobber, and the retailer. The jobber and the retailer are more directly interested, as the manufacturer having labeled his products in accordance with the Federal law may ship them into any State, regardless of State law, making the other branches of the trade liable in the event that the goods when resold do not conform strictly with the provisions of the local requirements.

The several branches of the food and drug trade through the associations represented in the National Drug Trade Conference and in the National Food Trades Conference have again gone on record as favoring a nation-wide campaign for the enactment of uniform

laws regarding the manufacture and distribution of food and drug products throughout the States.

The following preamble and resolution on this subject, adopted by the National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products at the meeting in New York, 1914, well serves to reflect the opinions prevailing in the drug trade in regard to the need for greater uniformity in laws relating to foods and drugs:

Whereas such uniformity is now being systematically studied by the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, by the National Drug Trade Conference, by the American Bar Association and other bodies interested in the subject, and

Whereas further hasty State and Federal legislation upon these subjects will add to the confusion now existing: Be it

Resolved, That the National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products earnestly recommends that no new laws relating to these subjects be enacted during the present year, unless it be by State legislatures for the purpose of bringing the State law in conformity with the present Federal law.

Food and drug laws are now generally recognized as being economic measures designed to provide the consumer with the information necessary for him to judge for himself whether the article he is getting is pure or of full strength or is perchance contaminated with substances that to him are objectionable.

The recently promulgated rulings that the use of the legend "Guaranteed under the food and drugs act" and the corresponding guaranty under the insecticide act of 1910 is to be discontinued will serve to eliminate from the labels of all such products a clause that has frequently been considered as being misleading and will serve as a further incentive for the purchaser to study the label more carefully in the future than he has in the past.

The question of a single standard for drugs and medicines has again been liberally discussed and the following resolution adopted at the annual meeting in Boston, 1914, is no doubt representative of the opinions held by the majority of manufacturers and wholesale dealers in the drug trade:

Resolved, That the American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists hereby records its earnest disapproval of the elimination of the variation provision in the Federal food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, and in the several similar State laws, above described, believing that such an amendment is contrary to the public welfare.

While it is impracticable to consider in detail all of the recorded views on legislation bearing more or less directly on the manufacture, sale, and use of poisons and habit-forming drugs an effort has been made to reflect, in the following pages, the general trend of the opinions expressed during the year.

November 13, 1914

Drugs to be Announced on Label.

Several court decisions handed down during the past year have materially assisted in the elimination of differences of opinion regarding the requirements of the misbranding clauses of the Federal and State food and drug laws. The Supreme Court of the United States in a case involving the interpretation of labeling requirements under the Federal food and drugs law, sustained the contention of the Government officials that regulations made by the Secretaries of Treasury, Commerce, and Agriculture in pursuance of the pure food and drugs law, which require that the name of the parent product as well as of the derivative shall appear on the label of compounds sold in interstate commerce are valid and legal. The court in this instance reverses the lower court and adds that the intent of the regulation is in harmony with the purpose of the law unless it can be contended that the law intended to provide a means for its defeat by the easy device of mysterious names.

In connection with the Flour Bleaching case it was held that: The law as to misbranding intends to make it possible that the consumer should know that an article purchased was what it purported to be; that it might be bought for what it really was and not upon misrepresentation as to character and quality.

It is generally believed that these decisions will serve to materially strengthen the position of officials intrusted with the enforcement of food and drug laws and will be a further safeguard to the consumer by furnishing him additional information on which to base a reasonable conclusion as to the nature or probable effect of any given product.

A number of problems more or less closely related to the above are now being considered in connection with the Sherley amendment to the Federal food and drugs law. This amendment has been embodied in the laws of a number of States and will in time, no doubt, be included in all of the food and drug laws. In this instance, however, in addition to the question of regulations and construction of label, the validity of the law itself has been questioned on the claim that it violates the fifth amendment of the Federal Constitution.

A decided step forward has been made in the Philippine Islands where a law was enacted designed to regulate the labeling, sale, and advertising of patent and proprietary medicines. This law with the regulations adopted for its enforcement should prove an incentive for the enactment of similar legislation in this country and its practical enforcement will be awaited with considerable interest.

Poisons in Articles of Commerce.

The interpretation of laws restricting the occurrence of poisons in foods and articles of commerce has been somewhat restricted during the past year by the courts and the intent and application of these laws has thereby been more sharply defined. An opinion handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati states in part that—

The general purposes and intent of the Federal food and drugs law must be deemed to be the prevention of fraud and deception, so that the purchaser can get the thing he has a right to suppose he is getting, rather than the protection of the public health to the extent of preventing the purchaser from deliberately and intentionally buying a particular food which is what it purports to be even though a jury might think it "deleterious."

The Supreme Court of the United States, in connection with the Flour Bleaching case, expresses the belief that Congress did not intend to legislate specifically against the addition of minute traces of poisonous materials to food. Foods to be objectionable under the provisions of the law must contain poisonous substances in amounts sufficient to be actually harmful. The court held to the opinion that if Congress had intended to legislate against the addition of traces of poisonous substances the qualifying words concerning the effect of the article upon health would not have been made. In other words, it is thought that if Congress had intended to enact the statute in that form it would have done so by the choice of apt words to express that intent. It did not do so but only condemned foods that have a poisonous or other added deleterious ingredients when such addition might render the article injurious to health.

Occupational Intoxications.

For some years the general effect of occupational intoxications on the morbidity and mortality of operatives exposed to them has attracted the attention of physicians, social workers, and others interested in public health problems. As a direct outcome of the systematic study of the problems involved, it is now generally agreed that intoxications resulting from exposure to poisonous fumes or gases have a very marked influence on the morbidity and mortality of the individual operative and that as a rule the intoxications themselves as well as the untoward effects that are entailed are more or less readily preventable.

During the past four years no less than 15 States have enacted laws requiring the systematic reporting of occupational diseases, and even a larger number of States or communities have put into effect laws or regulations designed to prevent occupational intoxications

and to improve the hygienic conditions under which manufacturing processes are being conducted.

While it is true that the laws or the number or kind of occupational intoxications mentioned in them are not uniform, by far the greater number of the laws require the reporting of poisoning from lead, brass, phosphorus, arsenic, mercury, and wood alcohol, these being, so far as known, the more common industrial poisons.

The recording of complete and accurate data regarding the effects of these poisons and the various conditions under which the several industries involved are carried on should in time yield information of value, not alone for the effectual prevention of the morbid conditions due to these particular poisons, but also by way of suggesting the practicability of extending the list of industrial poisons to include other substances now not generally considered to be toxic.

Occupational diseases are usually classed under two general headings: Those which are directly connected with the occupation itself, such as lead poisoning, and those which are more commonly the result of following occupations in unhygienic surroundings.

It is probable that lead is responsible for more morbid conditions than any or all of the metallic poisons, and the occupations in which operatives are exposed to the toxic influences of lead are not alone numerous but also varied, so that the systematic study of cases of industrial poisoning from this one cause alone will, no doubt, still further increase the list of industries in which lead intoxications may and do occur.

Careful observations have repeatedly called attention to the fact that physicians often fail to recognize industrial or other occupational diseases, because of the fact that the resulting morbid conditions are often masked and may simulate chronic illnesses or obscure diseases of the digestive tract and nervous system attributed by the patient to other causes. The early recognition of diseases of this type is imperative if any effort to check the progress of the malady is expected to meet with success.

The primary object of this systematic study of occupational intoxications is, of course, to convince both employers and employees of the evident fact that the healthy man is the most efficient and cheapest worker, and that any reasonable expense to maintain the health of the operative is a profitable investment.

With the good that has already been accomplished in the way of social improvement and public health it is fair to assume that the number of States to enact laws designed to restrict occupational intoxication will be materially increased in the very near future.

Methyl Alcohol.

No additional State legislation forbidding the use of methyl alcohol in the manufacture of foods or of medicinal preparations has been enacted during the past year, though two cities, New York, N. Y., and Perth Amboy, N. J., have adopted regulations forbidding the addition of methyl or wood alcohol to preparations designed for use as medicine.

Reports of fatal poisonings from the ingestion of methyl alcohol as a beverage, in the form of adulterated wines, or liquors are still all too common, but no reliable data is available as to the number of such fatalities to date.

Regarding the toxic effects of the material when otherwise absorbed, Tyson and Schoenberg (*J. Am. M. Assoc.*, 1914, v. 63, p. 915) state that about 100 cases of amblyopia and death by inhalation of wood alcohol are found in the literature to 1912. This is thought to constitute but a very small percentage of the total number of cases which have actually occurred. The same authors also assert that the contentions of manufacturers that the refined methyl alcohol is absolutely harmless are untenable, and may cause sad results among workmen by rendering them careless in taking proper precautionary measures while working with it.

It is estimated that in the United States alone more than \$25,000,000 are invested in wood alcohol producing plants; that employment is given to approximately 75,000 people; that about 81,000,000 gallons of the product are manufactured annually and that fully 2,000,000 people working in trades are using it more or less constantly.

It is generally admitted that wood or methyl alcohol is poisonous when taken internally, when absorbed through the skin, or when inhaled for a considerable time in a confined space. Its use should never be permitted in medicinal or other preparations for internal administration or external application, and laws restricting its employment as a solvent should be indorsed.

In New York City it was found that of 150 specimens of bay rum examined 61 contained wood alcohol; of 621 samples of toilet water examined 11 were found to contain wood alcohol; of 32 specimens of hair tonic 14 contained wood alcohol; and of 19 specimens of witch-hazel, 2 contained it.

Baskerville, in a comprehensive report on the chemistry, technology, and analysis of wood alcohol, urges in conclusion:

A law prohibiting the presence of wood alcohol in any form of material intended for internal use. A law prohibiting the presence of wood alcohol in preparations intended for external use on the human body. A law requiring ample ventilation in works where wood alcohol is made or used in manufac-

November 13, 1914

ing products wherein the wood alcohol remains as such; the same law to apply where the products containing wood alcohol are used up, for example, in varnishing vats in breweries. A law requiring containers in which wood alcohol is marketed to bear suitable display labels of warning.

Practice of Pharmacy.

No general pharmacy laws were enacted during the past year. The evident tendency in connection with such laws as were enacted is to fix the responsibility for the identity and purity of drugs and preparations sold in bulk on the dealer selling them.

Considerable attention is being devoted to the question of weights and measures, and in several States the existing laws relating to weights and measures are being enforced in a way to include pharmacists, and in States where existing laws are found deficient new laws are being agitated for.

The campaign recently launched by the Wisconsin department of weights and measures has demonstrated that, contrary to the prevailing opinion, the prescription graduates, scales, and weights used in drug stores are far from being uniformly accurate.

A recently discussed report of the Milwaukee sealer shows that 22.1 per cent of the prescription scales, 43.6 per cent of the prescription weights in use, 30 per cent of the new weights, and 45 per cent of the prescription graduates were found in error, and it is probable that similar conditions will be found in all parts of the country where this line of testing has not been done systematically.

A competent observer commenting on conditions existing in the District of Columbia asserts that scales of many varieties and weights of every character are in use in retail drug stores. Some of the prescription balances are not sensitive to a grain, and others require a decided overweight before they will operate at all. Many pharmacists have no way of weighing less than 1 grain and some not less than 5 grains. Many of the weights used are far from accurate.

A corresponding report from Massachusetts asserts that as a result of the severe use to which prescription weights and measures have been put hardly one is found to be perfect.

It is generally agreed that pharmacy laws are primarily designed to protect the public to the effect that the quantity as well as the quality of the medicines dispensed is strictly in accord with the claims that are made. The conditions referred to above serve to emphasize the need for enforcing existing laws relating to the practice of pharmacy and suggest the want of adequate measures to hold pharmacists directly responsible for all of the products sold by them.

Standards for Drugs.

It is generally admitted that the establishment of standards for drugs and medicinal preparations is beneficial and, in fact, necessary. On the other hand, however, it is held by manufacturers and others that such standards should not be so unelastic and rigid as to withstand any legitimate or generally desirable variation.

In a recent discussion before the National Wholesale Druggists Association the statement was made that manufacturers and wholesale dealers generally regret the continuance of a persistent effort to amend the Federal food and drugs act so as to eliminate paragraph 1 of section 7, respecting drugs sold under names recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary. It is stated by advocates of the movement to eliminate this variation clause from the food and drugs act that many goods are made of substandard quality for the purpose of deceiving the purchaser and in order to forestall this trade to the best advantage an effort must be made to stop the nonfraudulent and legitimate trade as well. The effect of the elimination of this variation clause, it has been asserted, would be very far-reaching, and, in fact, would prohibit the sale of large classes of medicinal products, such as the mother tinctures of the homeopathic doctors and the specific tinctures of the eclectics, as well as any improved pharmaceutical or chemical product not conforming strictly to the standards of the Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary.

Such a proposed revision of the law, it is believed, would in effect tend to stifle all progress in the manufacture of medicinal substances until such times as those in authority might see fit to recognize any proposed improvement of a product in the standards themselves. With the few exceptions, where preparations are sold directly to the consumer, pharmaceutical products are marketed through the drug trade or used by physicians who should certainly be able to read labels and decide for themselves what product is wanted and a definite statement of the exact strength of the product, on the label itself, should suffice for all reasonable requirements.

The National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products, the American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists, and the National Wholesale Druggists Association have all gone on record as being opposed to any change in the variation clause in the Federal and State food and drug statutes at this time.

November 13, 1914

LAWS AND REGULATIONS ENACTED DURING 1913 AND 1914.**United States.****SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.**

[Act Jan. 17, 1914.]

An act to prohibit the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes," approved February 9, 1909, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. That after the 1st day of April, 1909, it shall be unlawful to import into the United States opium in any form or any preparation or derivative thereof: *Provided*, That opium and preparations and derivatives thereof, other than smoking opium or opium prepared for smoking, may be imported for medicinal purposes only, under regulations which the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to prescribe, and when so imported, shall be subject to the duties which are now or may hereafter be imposed by law.

SEC. 2. That if any person shall fraudulently or knowingly import or bring into the United States, or assist in so doing, any opium or any preparation or derivative thereof contrary to law, or shall receive, conceal, buy, sell, or in any manner facilitate the transportation, concealment, or sale of such opium or preparation or derivative thereof after importation, knowing the same to have been imported contrary to law, such opium or preparation or derivative thereof shall be forfeited and shall be destroyed, and the offender shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$5,000 nor less than \$50 or by imprisonment for any time not exceeding two years, or both. Whenever, on trial for a violation of this section, the defendant is shown to have, or to have had, possession of such opium or preparation or derivative thereof, such possession shall be deemed sufficient evidence to authorize conviction unless the defendant shall explain the possession to the satisfaction of the jury.

SEC. 3. That on and after July 1, 1913, all smoking opium or opium prepared for smoking found within the United States shall be presumed to have been imported after the 1st day of April, 1909, and the burden of proof shall be on the claimant or the accused to rebut such presumption.

SEC. 4. That any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States who shall, either as principal or as accessory, receive or have in his possession, or conceal on board of or transport on any foreign or domestic vessel or other water craft or railroad car or other vehicle destined to or bound from the United States or any possession thereof, any smoking opium or opium prepared for smoking, or who, having knowledge of the presence in or on any such vessel, water craft, or vehicle of such article, shall not report the same to the principal officer thereof, shall be subject to the penalty provided in section 2 of this act. Whenever on trial for violation of this section the defendant is shown to have or to have had possession of such opium, such possession shall be deemed sufficient evidence to authorize conviction, unless the defendant shall explain the possession to the satisfaction of the jury: *Provided, however*, That any master of a vessel or other water craft, or person in charge of a railroad car or other vehicle, shall not be liable under this section if he shall satisfy the jury that he had no knowledge and used due diligence to prevent the presence of such article in or on such vessel, water craft, or car, or other vessel, and any such article shall be forfeited and shall be destroyed.

SEC. 5. That no smoking opium or opium prepared for smoking shall be admitted into the United States, or into any territory under the control or

Jurisdiction thereof, for transportation to another country, nor shall such opium be transferred or transshipped from one vessel to another vessel within any waters of the United States for immediate exportation or any other purpose.

SEC. 6. That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to export, or cause to be exported, from the United States, or from territory under its control or jurisdiction, or from countries in which the United States exercises extraterritorial jurisdiction, any opium or cocaine, or any salt derivative, or preparation of opium or cocaine, to any other country: *Provided*, That opium or cocaine, and salts, derivatives, or preparations thereof, except smoking opium or opium prepared for smoking, the exportation of which is hereby absolutely prohibited, may be exported to countries regulating their entry under such regulations as are prescribed by such country for the importation thereof into such country, such regulations to be promulgated from time to time by the Secretary of State of the United States.

The Secretary of State shall request all foreign Governments to communicate through the diplomatic channels copies of laws and regulations promulgated in their respective countries which prohibit or regulate the importation of the aforesaid drugs, and when received advise the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce thereof; whereupon the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce shall make and publish all proper regulations for carrying the provisions of this section into effect.

SEC. 7. That any person who exports or causes to be exported any of the aforesaid drugs in violation of the preceding section shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$5,000 nor less than \$50, or by imprisonment for any time not exceeding two years, or both. And one-half of any fine recovered from any person or persons convicted of an offense under any section of this act may be paid to the person or persons giving information leading to such recovery, and one-half of any bail forfeited and collected in any proceedings brought under this act may be paid to the person or persons giving the information which led to the institution of such proceedings, if so directed by the court exercising jurisdiction in the case: *Provided*, That no payment for giving information shall be made to any officer or employee of the United States.

SEC. 8. That whenever opium or cocaine, or any preparations or derivatives thereof, shall be found upon any vessel arriving at any port of the United States which is not shown upon the vessel's manifest, as is provided by sections 2806 and 2807 of the Revised Statutes, such vessel shall be liable for the penalty and forfeiture prescribed in section 2809 of the Revised Statutes.

(For regulations see: T. D. 34221, March 3, 1914.)

[Act Jan. 17, 1914.]

An act regulating the manufacture of smoking opium within the United States, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. That an internal-revenue tax of \$300 per pound shall be levied and collected upon all opium manufactured in the United States for smoking purposes; and no person shall engage in such manufacture who is not a citizen of the United States and who has not given the bond required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Every person who prepares opium suitable for smoking purposes from crude gum opium, or from any preparation thereof, or from the residue of smoked or partially smoked opium, commonly known as yen shee, or from any mixture of the above, or any of them, shall be regarded as a manufacturer of smoking opium within the meaning of this act.

November 13, 1914

SEC. 2. That every manufacturer of such opium shall file with the collector of internal revenue of the district in which his manufactory is located such notices, inventories, and bonds, shall keep such books and render such returns of material and products, shall put up such signs and affix such number to his factory, and conduct his business under such surveillance of officers and agents as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulation require. But the bond required of such manufacturer shall be with sureties satisfactory to the collector of internal revenue and in a penal sum of not less than \$100,000; and the sum of said bond may be increased from time to time and additional sureties required, at the discretion of the collector or under instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

SEC. 3. That all opium prepared for smoking manufactured in the United States shall be duly stamped in such permanent manner as to denote the payment of the internal-revenue tax thereon.

SEC. 4. That the provisions of existing laws covering the engraving, issue, sale, accountability, effacement, cancellation, and the destruction of stamps relating to tobacco and snuff, as far as applicable, are hereby made to apply to stamps provided for by the preceding section.

SEC. 5. That a penalty of not less than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not less than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court, shall be imposed for each and every violation of the preceding sections of this act relating to opium by any person or persons; and all opium prepared for smoking wherever found within the United States without the stamps required by this act shall be forfeited and destroyed.

SEC. 6. The provisions of this act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat., p. 1567), in so far as they relate to the manufacture of smoking opium, are hereby repealed.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[T. D. 1994) June 6, 1914.]

Revised list of alcoholic medicinal preparations for the sale of which special tax is required.

Arkansas.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913, act 59.]

An act to regulate the issuance of liquor license in Arkansas.

[Laws, 1913, act 26.]

An act to prohibit the sale or giving away or storing or keeping stored for another person any alcoholic liquors or any spirituous, ardent, vinous, malt, or fermented liquors, or any compound or preparation thereof commonly called tonics or medicated liquors within 10 miles of the public-school building, situated at or near the center of block No. 34 in the city of Texarkana, Miller County, Ark.

[Laws, 1913, act 179.]

An act to prohibit the sale or giving away of intoxicants within 5 miles of the public-school building in Mena, Ark., located on lot 2 in block 2 of Eureka addition to the town of Mena.

California.**SALE AND USE OF POISONS.**

[Los Angeles Ord., Jan. 27, 1913.]

RULE 56. The following shall be the standards prescribed and fixed for all disinfectants used for the prevention and control of contagious diseases or used under the requirements of this code:

Standard disinfectant No. 1. Five per cent carbolic solution.

Standard disinfectant No. 2. One-tenth of 1 per cent (1:1,000) solution of bichloride of mercury.

Standard disinfectant No. 3. Four per cent solution of chloride of lime.

Standard disinfectant No. 4. Those coal-tar disinfectants approved by the State board of health after thorough bacteriological tests have been made and are recommended for use in certain strength solutions.

Standards for aerial disinfection. (a) Formaldehyde gas generated by the formalin-permanganate method, using 6½ ounces of permanganate of potassium and 1 pint of formaldehyde solution (U. S. P.) to each 1,000 cubic feet of room space.

Any person who shall violate any of the rules and regulations contained in this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than \$5 nor more than \$200.

Connecticut.**SALE AND USE OF POISONS.**

[Laws, 1913, chap. 114.]

Any person who shall commit an assault upon another by throwing vitriol, carbolic acid, or any similar substance, with intent thereby to injure or disfigure his person, or to injure or destroy his clothing, shall be fined not more than \$500, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

See also chapter 239, under "Practice of pharmacy."

SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 191.]

(See Public Health Reports, 1913, v. 28, p. 2127; also Reprint No. 146 from the Public Health Reports, p. 31.)

OCCUPATIONAL INTOXICATIONS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 14.]

An act concerning reports of occupational diseases.

SECTION 1. Every physician having knowledge of any person whom he believes to be suffering from poisoning from lead, phosphorus, arsenic, brass, wood alcohol, mercury, or their compounds, or from anthrax, or from compressed-air illness, or any other disease, contracted as a result of the nature of the employment of such person, shall, within 48 hours, mail to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics a report stating the name, address, and occupation of such patient, the name, address, and business of his employer, the nature of the disease, and such other information as may reasonably be required by said commissioner. The Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shall pre-

November 13, 1914

pare and furnish to the physicians of this State suitable blanks for the reports herein required.

SEC. 2. No report made pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be evidence of the facts therein stated in any action at law against any employer of such diseased person.

SEC. 3. Any physician who shall neglect or refuse to send any report herein required, or who shall fail to send the same within the time specified in this act, shall be liable to the State for a penalty of not more than \$10, recoverable by civil action in the name of the State by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 208.]

SECTION 1. Every employer whose business requires the operation or use of any emery, tripoli, rouge, corundum, stone, carborundum, or other abrasive, polishing or buffing wheel, in the manufacture of articles of metal or iridium, or whose business includes any process which generates an excessive amount of dust, shall install and maintain in connection therewith such devices as may be considered necessary by the factory inspector and State board of health to remove from the atmosphere any dust created by such process. The factory inspector, with the State board of health, shall issue to any employer engaged in such business any orders necessary to render effective the foregoing provision, and, if within 60 days from the issuance of such order, stating the changes to be made, such order shall not be complied with, the factory inspector may order such department closed until such order is complied with.

SEC. 2. The violation of the provision of the foregoing section, or the failure to comply with any written order issued in accordance therewith within 60 days thereafter, shall constitute a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$500 for each offense, and every such order shall be enforceable by the superior court or by a judge thereof, if said court is not in session, by injunction on application of the factory inspector or of the State board of health.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 168.]

SECTION 1. No person, firm, or corporation holding a druggists' license, shall, between the closing hours, as fixed section 2700 of the general statutes as amended by chapter 246 of the public acts of 1909, of the night preceding Christmas day, or when Christmas day shall fall on Sunday the Monday following Christmas day, or the day of any State, town, or city election and 5 o'clock of the morning following Christmas day, or when Christmas day shall fall on Sunday the Monday following Christmas day, or any such election, sell any spirituous or intoxicating liquor.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall violate the provisions of section 1 hereof shall be subject to the penalties of section 2712 of the general statutes.

SEC. 3. The provisions of this act shall not apply to the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors by druggists upon the prescription of a practicing physician in accordance with the provisions of section 2665 of the general statutes as amended by chapter 103 of the public acts of 1903.

[Laws, 1913.]

CHAP. 82. An act concerning the closing of saloons on election day.

CHAP. 62. An act amending an act concerning transfer of license.

CHAP. 98. An act concerning transfer of licenses.

CHAP. 209. An act amending an act concerning the purchase of liquor by agents.

CHAP. 11. An act concerning the employment of minors in saloons.

PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 239.]

SECTION 1. Section 12 of chapter 216 of the public acts of 1909 is hereby amended to read as follows: "Said commission shall have power to investigate all alleged violations of the pharmacy law and all laws relating to the dispensing or sale of drugs, medicines, intoxicating liquors under a druggist's license or poisons, or the practice of pharmacy, which may come to its notice, and when there appears reasonable cause therefor, and on reasonable notice to the person accused of such violation, to take and hear testimony with reference thereto, to bring the same to the notice of the proper prosecuting authorities; or said commission may further examine into all cases of alleged abuse, fraud, or violations of the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors and incompetence and may suspend the license of any licensed pharmacist or assistant pharmacist, and may revoke the license of any person convicted of violating any provision of this act."

SEC. 2. Section 16 of chapter 216 of the public acts of 1909 is hereby amended to read as follows: "Nothing herein shall prevent the sale of patent or proprietary medicines which does not conflict with the act concerning the sale of narcotic drugs; or prevent the sale of any drugs, medicines, or poisons at wholesale; or prevent any person from becoming a partner in or the owner of a pharmacy conducted by a licensed pharmacist; or prevent any keeper of a country store from keeping for sale and selling such domestic remedies as are usually kept and sold in such stores, except the following: Opium, morphine, and all other derivatives of opium, preparations containing opium in excess of two grains per ounce or morphine in excess of one-fourth grain per ounce, carbolic acid stronger than 10 per cent solution, prussic acid, oxalic acid, strychnine, arsenic, cyanide of potassium, chloral hydrate, chloroform, cobalt, sugar of lead, mercury in any form, belladonna and its preparations for internal use, and nux vomica and its preparations, provided such keeper shall not compound medicines, and when sold in such stores all medical preparations recognized by the United States pharmacopeia and national formulary shall be of standard strength, and shall be prepared by a licensed pharmacist, and shall be sold only in original packages bearing the label of a licensed pharmacist."

Delaware.

SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

(See under "Sale and use of cocaine and narcotics.")

SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 182.]

SECTION 1. That every person who sells or in any way disposes of to any person any morphine, opium, cocaine, chloral-hydrate, or any of their compounds, except to a licensed physician, or on the authority of a certificate of such licensed physician, or fails to keep on file at his place of business any such

November 13, 1914

certificate for inspection of all persons after the same has been surrendered to him by the buyer of any such drugs, or uses or fills out any such certificate more than once for the benefit of the person presenting the same, or any other person is punishable by fine * * * or by imprisonment * * * or by both fine and imprisonment * * *. The provisions of this section do not apply to the sale of paregoric or any other mild compound of any such drugs nor do they apply to persons who are sick and in actual need of any of such drugs as a medicine.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell at retail or furnish any of the drugs or poisons named in section 1 of this act without affixing or causing to be affixed to the bottle, box, vessel, or package a label containing the name of the article and the word "poison" distinctly shown, with the name and place of business of the seller, all printed in red ink, together with the name of such poisons printed or written thereupon in plain legible characters. Every violation of the provisions of this section shall be punishable by a fine * * * or by imprisonment * * *.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 139.]

An act regulating the shipment or carrying of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquor into local-option territory, or the delivery of same in such territory.

SEC. 5. Nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to the shipment or delivery to physicians or druggists of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquor in unbroken packages in quantity not to exceed five gallons at any one time, nor to the delivery to churches, or the proper officers thereof, of wine in unbroken packages for sacramental purposes.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 215.]

An act authorizing municipal corporations to adopt ordinances prohibiting the sale of cider.

Florida.

DRUGS TO BE ANNOUNCED ON LABEL.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 6541.]

SEC. 5. That the term "misbranded" as used herein shall apply to all drugs, or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product, which is falsely branded, as to the State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced. That for the purpose of this act an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded—

In case of drugs:

First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article.

Second. If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label in conspicuous letters of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin,

alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate or acetanilide or any derivative or preparation of any such substance contained therein: *Provided*, That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to apply to the filling of written prescriptions furnished by regular licensed, practicing physicians, and kept on file by druggists as required by law.

Third. If its package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article or any other ingredients or substances contained therein, which is false and fraudulent.

POISONS IN ARTICLES OF COMMERCE.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 6541.]

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell, or keep or offer for sale, or distribute within the State of Florida any article of food, drugs, medicine, or liquors which is adulterated or misbranded, or which contains any poisonous or deleterious substance within the meaning of this act; and any of the persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor * * *.

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of this act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated * * *—

Second. If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

In the case of confectionery: If it contains terra-alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow or other mineral substances or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt, or spirituous liquor, or compound or narcotic drug.

In case of food: First. If any substance has been mixed or packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength. * * *

Fifth. If it contains any added poisonous or other deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health: *Provided*, That when in preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by any external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically or by maceration in water or otherwise and directions for the removal of said preservative are printed on the covering of the package, the provisions of this act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption.

Sixth. If the package, vessel, or bottle containing it be of such a composition or carry any attachment made of such a composition or metal or alloy as will be acted upon in the ordinary course of use by the contents of the package, vessel, or bottle in such a way as to produce an injurious, deleterious, or poisonous compound.

SEC. 5. * * * That for the purpose of this act an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded * * *—

In the case of food:

First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

Second. If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser or purport to be a foreign product when not so: or is an imitation in package or label of another substance of a previously established name, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fail to bear a statement on the label in conspicuous letters of the quantity or proportion

November 13, 1914

of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein. * * *

Fourth. If the package containing it, or its label shall bear any statement, design, or device which shall be false or misleading in any particular: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring or flavoring only; and as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods, which contain no unwholesome added ingredients, to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this act may require, to secure freedom from adulteration or misbranding.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 6421.]

SEC. 31. * * * *Provided further*, That druggists may sell such mixtures as are made official in the United States Dispensatory without being required to take out a license to sell spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors * * *.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 6512.]

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any common carrier or agent or employee of any common carrier in this State to deliver to any consignee or other person any package or packages containing spirituous, vinous, malted, or fermented intoxicating liquor on Sunday or between the hours of 5 o'clock in the afternoon and 7 o'clock in the morning of the following day.

Section 2 provides penalty.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 6513.]

An act to prohibit the shipment of spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind, when said liquor is intended by any person interested therein to be received, possessed, and sold in violation of law from places in which the sale of such liquor is authorized by law of the State of Florida, to places in which the sale of such liquor is prohibited by the laws of the State of Florida, to authorize the seizure and destruction of such liquor when so shipped, to provide for the seizure and destruction of such intoxicating liquor consigned or shipped from without the State of Florida to places in counties that have or may hereafter vote against the sale of said liquors in accordance with the constitution and laws of the State of Florida.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 6516.]

An act to regulate the sale or furnishing of intoxicating liquors, wines, or beer, and prescribing a penalty for the violation of certain of its provisions.

STANDARDS FOR DRUGS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 6541.]

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of this act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated—

In case of drugs:

First. If when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of

strength, quality, or purity, as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary official at the time of the investigation.

Second. If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

Georgia.

DRUGS TO BE ANNOUNCED ON LABEL.

[Laws, 1913, No. 167.]

SECTION 1. * * * That that part of section 5 of the food and drug act of August 21, 1906, * * * shall read as follows:

"Be it enacted that the term 'misbranded,' as used herein, shall apply to all drugs, or articles of food, or articles which enter into composition of foods, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such articles, or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or county in which it is manufactured or produced. That for the purpose of this act an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded—

In case of drugs:

First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article.

Second. If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label in as conspicuous letters as is or may be prescribed by the United States law or rules and regulations of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide or any derivative or preparation of any such substance contained therein: *Provided*, That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to apply to the filling of written prescriptions furnished by regular licensed practicing physicians and kept on file by druggists as required by law, or as to such preparations as are specified and recognized by the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary.

Third. If its package or label shall bear or contain any statements, design, or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article or any of its ingredients or substances contained therein which is false and fraudulent.

Kentucky.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1914, chap. 7.]

An act prohibiting the shipment of liquors for sale in local-option territory and prohibiting persons from having in possession for sale liquors in such territory.

1. Any person in any county, district, precinct, town, or city in this State where the sale as a beverage of vinous, malt, brewed, fermented, spirituous, or intoxicating liquor is prohibited by law, who has paid the United States internal-revenue tax permitting the sale of any such liquors, shall be deemed to have paid such tax with an intent to violate the prohibitory laws of this State or

November 13, 1914

of such county, district, precinct, town, or city, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to buy, bargain for, accept, receive, hold, or possess any such liquors: *Provided, however,* That none of the foregoing provisions of this section shall apply to any druggist authorized by the laws of this State to sell such liquors for medical, chemical, scientific, and sacramental purposes. * * *

[Laws, 1914, chap. 78.]

An act to provide for the search of premises in local-option territory where intoxicating liquors are sold, or suspected of being sold, for the seizure of such intoxicating liquors, for the arrest of the person or persons in charge of such premises or intoxicating liquors, and for the purposes of declaring such intoxicating liquors contraband and direct their confiscation and destruction.

For amendments to laws designed to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors see chapter 13 and chapter 59.

Louisiana.

DRUGS TO BE ANNOUNCED ON LABEL.

[Laws, 1914, act No. 282.]

SEC. 8. That the term "misbranded," as used herein, shall apply to all drugs, or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

That for the purposes of this act an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded—

In case of drugs:

First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article.

Second. If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substance contained therein.

Third. If its package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein, which is false and fraudulent.

Poisons in Articles of Commerce.

[Laws, 1914, act No. 282.]

SEC. 7. That for the purposes of this act articles shall be deemed to be adulterated * * *—

In case of confectionery:

If it shall contain terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substances or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt, or spirituous liquor or compound or narcotic drug.

In case of food:

First. If any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Second. If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

Third. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

Fourth. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

Fifth. If it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health: *Provided*, That when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by any external application applied in such manner that the preservation is necessarily removed mechanically, or by maceration in water, or otherwise, and directions for the removal of said preservative shall be printed on the covering or the package, the provisions of this act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption.

SEC. 8. That the term "misbranded," as used herein, shall apply * * *—

In case of foods:

First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

Second. If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fails to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis Indica, chloral hydrate or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any of such substances contained therein. * * *

Fourth. If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design, or device shall be false or misleading in any particular; provided, that an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases: * * *

First. Mixtures or compounds sold under their own distinctive names.

Second. Articles plainly marked to indicate that they are compounds, imitations, or blends.

PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

[Laws, 1914, act No. 165.]

To amend and reenact sections 5 and 8 of Act 66 of the acts of the general assembly of 1888, approved July 11, 1888, * * * and also to amend and reenact section 2 of said Act 66 of 1888, as amended and reenacted by Act 144 of the session of the legislature of 1902, approved July 8, 1902. * * *

SEC. 2 (as amended). That after December 31, 1914, any person 21 years of age representing an affidavit setting forth a practical experience of four years in the manipulating and compounding of physician's prescriptions in drug stores under the supervision of a registered pharmacist, shall be entitled to registration after passing a satisfactory examination before the State board of pharmacy; and any person 18 years of age shall be entitled to registration as a qualified assistant after having two years' apprenticeship service under a registered pharmacist and having passed a satisfactory examination before the

November 13, 1914

State board of pharmacy. A qualified assistant shall have the right to act as clerk or salesman in a drug store, and assume charge thereof for not more than 24 consecutive hours, during the absence of the registered pharmacist thereof. It shall be the duty of all registered pharmacists, who take into their employ an apprentice for the purpose of becoming a pharmacist, to report to the board of pharmacy such facts regarding his schooling and preliminary qualifications as the State board of pharmacy may require for the purpose of registration. The State board of pharmacy shall furnish the proper blanks for this purpose and issue a certificate as a registered apprentice at a cost of not more than \$1. Every registered pharmacist and qualified assistant shall apply for a renewal of said certificate annually on or before January 1, and pay therefor to the treasurer of the State board of pharmacy the sum of \$1. Any registered pharmacist or qualified assistant failing to apply for a renewal of certificate annually shall have his or her certificate revoked by the State board of pharmacy, and shall cease to have authority to carry on the practice of pharmacy until he or she shall have paid to the treasurer of the State board of pharmacy the registration fee. * * *

SEC. 5 (as amended). That where the applicant neither furnishes the diploma or affidavit required by the foregoing sections, he shall have the right to registration after having passed a satisfactory examination by the board of pharmacy as to his qualifications and capacity, which board shall thereupon register the applicant, and shall grant to him a certificate of registration as a pharmacist, the same as in the case of the production of a diploma or affidavit as hereinbefore provided. The board of pharmacy may grant certificates of registration to licentiates of such other State boards, or the duly constituted authorities of other countries without further examination. The board of pharmacy shall have the right to exact and collect from applicants, before issuance of a certificate, \$15 for an examination of the applicant. No apprentice or employee in any pharmacy or drug store shall be required or permitted to work more than 70 hours per week on a two weeks' basis: *Provided*, That nothing in this section prohibits the working overtime any week for the purpose of making a shorter succeeding week: *Provided, however*, That the aggregate number of hours in any such two weeks shall not exceed 140 hours. The hours shall be so arranged that an employee shall be entitled and shall receive at least one full day in two consecutive weeks.

SEC. 8 (as amended). That any person offending against any provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor against the State of Louisiana. * * *

STANDARDS FOR DRUGS.

[Laws, 1914, act No. 282.]

SEC. 6. That the term "drug," as used in this act, shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture intended to be used for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of either man or other animals. The term "food," as used herein, shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionary, or condiment by man or other animals, whether simple, mixed, or compound.

SEC. 7. That for the purpose of this act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated—

In case of drugs:

First. If, when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of

strength, quality, or purity, as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation; provided that no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality, or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box, or other container thereof, although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary.

Second. If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

Maryland.

SALE AND USE OF POISONS.

[Bagby's Annotated Code, 1914, v. 3, art. 27.]

SECS. 410-411. Restricting sale of poisons. (Laws, 1902, chap. 586; Public General Laws, 1904, v. 1, secs. 362-363. P. H. Bull. No. 56, p. 128.)

[Laws, 1914, chap. 794.]

SEC. 1. All tablets made of bichloride of mercury in sufficient quantity to render said tablets strong enough for antiseptic purposes, each tablet shall be triangular, diamond, square, oblong, or other irregular shape, and the color of each and every one of said tablets shall be blue, green, or purple, with the word "Poison" impressed or embossed upon it.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell, dispense, or give away bichloride of mercury in tablet form if said tablets contain more than one-tenth of a grain of the said bichloride of mercury, unless tablets are of the color and shape and marked as described in section 1 of this bill.

SEC. 3. The bottle in which said tablets for antiseptic purposes of bichloride of mercury are sold, dispensed, or given away shall have the word "Poison" blown in one side of said bottle, and a label on the opposite side bearing the word "Poison" in conspicuous letters.

SEC. 4. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for each and every offense, or be imprisoned in the county or city jail not less than 30 days nor more than three months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

(See also Bagby's Annotated Code, 1914, v. 3, art. 27, sec. 255-258.)

[Bagby's Annotated Code, 1914, v. 3, art. 27.]

SEC. 362. All murder which shall be perpetrated by means of poison, or lying in wait, or by any kind of wilful, deliberate, and premeditated killing, shall be murder in the first degree.

SEC. 409. Every person, his aiders, advisers, or abettors, who shall be convicted of the crime of attempting to poison any person shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary for not less than two nor more than ten years.

SEC. 484. If any person be feloniously stricken or poisoned in one county and die of the same stroke or poison in another county within one year thereafter the offender shall be tried in the court within whose jurisdiction such county lies where the stroke or poison was given; and in like manner an accessory to murder or felony committed shall be tried by the court within whose jurisdiction such person became accessory.

November 13, 1914

SEC. 485. If a person be * * * poisoned on the waters of Chesapeake Bay, and * * * die * * * within any county of this State; the offender * * * shall be tried in the court within whose jurisdiction such county lies where the death happened * * *.

SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Bagby's Annotated Code, 1914, v. 3, art. 27.]

SECS. 251-254. Unlawful sale of cocaine and narcotics (Laws 1912, chap. 473, P. H. Bull. No. 56, p. 129).

SEC. 374. If any person shall set up or establish or cause to be set up or established in any building, house, room, outhouse, tent, booth, arbor, shed, vessel, or other place whatsoever any apparatus or device or instrument whereby opium may be smoked or used in any manner whatsoever by other persons; or if any person shall procure, permit, suffer, or allow persons to collect and assemble in his house, building, room, outhouse, tent, booth, arbor, shed, or vessel, or other place whatsoever under his control, for the purpose of smoking opium, or of using opium in any manner; or if the owner, tenant, lessee, or occupant of any house, room, outhouse, tent, booth, arbor, or other place whatever shall lease, hire, rent, or permit the same or any part thereof to be used and occupied or employed for the purpose of smoking opium, or of using opium in any way or manner by other persons, the persons so offending in either of the enumerated cases shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding \$500 and undergo imprisonment in jail not exceeding one year, the owner of such building, room, outhouse, tent, booth, arbor, shed, vessel, or other place whatsoever, who shall have received information that any such smoking, or use as aforesaid, is practiced in or upon said premises, and shall not, within 10 days thereafter, cause complaint to be made against the person or persons who has or have set up or established or permitted the same shall be deemed and held to have knowingly leased, hired, or rented the premises for the said unlawful purposes.

SEC. 375. If any person shall keep or exhibit any apparatus, device, or instrument for the smoking of opium, or for using opium in any way or manner by other persons, or aid or assist or permit others to do the same, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to imprisonment in jail not exceeding one year and to a fine not exceeding \$500.

SEC. 376. If any person shall, through solicitation, invitation, or device persuade or prevail on any person to visit any place mentioned in the two preceding sections, kept for the purpose of smoking opium, or of using opium in any way or manner, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding \$500 and undergo imprisonment in jail not exceeding one year.

SEC. 377. Provides for the issue of a search warrant to any police officer, sheriff, or deputy sheriff in the State.

SEC. 378. The four preceding sections shall not apply to druggists or physicians or others engaged in the legitimate use or sale of opium.

POISONS IN ARTICLES OF COMMERCE.

[Bagby's Annotated Code, 1914, v. 3, art. 27.]

SEC. 235. No person shall manufacture or sell in this State candy or cakes of any kind soever which contain any ingredient which may be deleterious, injurious, or poisonous to the consumer.

SEC. 236. Each and every person who shall manufacture or sell in this State candy or cakes of any kind soever which contain any ingredient which may be

deleterious, injurious, or poisonous to the consumer shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined for each and every offense a sum not less than \$50 nor more than \$200.

SEC. 237. If any person or corporation shall use terra alba or any poisonous or injurious drug or narcotic in the manufacture or coloring of any candy or lozenges in this State, or if any trader shall knowingly sell any candy or lozenges manufactured either in or out of this State knowing the same to contain terra alba, or any poisonous or injurious drug or narcotic, or to be colored with any poisonous or injurious drug or narcotic, or with any poisonous substance, he, or, if a corporation, it, and all its agents, who shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment and conviction shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 for the first offense and not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 for the second offense, one-half of said fine to be paid to the informer.

SEC. 238. If any person shall be injured by the use of any such adulterated or poisonous candy or lozenges, he shall be entitled to recover in an action to be brought in any court of competent jurisdiction not less than \$50 as liquidated damages and such other and further damages as he may prove.

METHYL ALCOHOL.

[Bagby's Annotated Code, 1914, v. 3, art. 27.]

SEC. 211. Any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the business of making, manufacturing, compounding, or dispensing drugs, medicines, medicinal or chemical preparations, for human consumption, who shall in person or by his, their, or its agents or employees, make, mix, or deliver to any person any drug, medicine, medicinal or chemical preparation, intended for internal use, wherein ethyl or grain alcohol usually enters as part of, or is in any wise employed in, the making, mixing or manufacture, compounding, or preparation of such drug, medicine, medicinal or chemical preparation; and who shall, in the making, mixing, manufacturing, or compounding of such drug, medicine, or medicinal preparation, substitute or use, in part or in whole, methyl or wood alcohol in place and stead of ethyl or grain alcohol, or who shall in any manner put or introduce methyl or wood alcohol into such drug, medicine, medicinal or chemical preparation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or by not less than 3 months nor more than 12 months' imprisonment, or by both, in the discretion of the court.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

[Laws, 1914, chap. 492.]

An act to provide for the creation, by popular vote, of anti-saloon territory within Carroll County. * * *

SEC. 19. Nothing in this act shall be construed to forbid or prevent the sale within anti-saloon territory by a druggist or pharmacist of liquor for medicinal or sacramental purposes only, or of alcohol for medicinal, chemical, or mechanical purposes only, not to be drunk upon the premises under any circumstances. * * *

(See also Laws, 1914, chaps. 34, 122, 174, 325, 348, 414, 495, 543, 561, 604, 608, 657, 831, 851, 853, 858.)

November 13, 1914

[Bagby's Annotated Code, 1914, v. 3, art. 27.]

SEC. 504. In any indictment for the unlawful sale or disposition of fermented liquors or lager beer, it shall not be necessary to specify the particular variety, provided the indictment sets forth an unlawful sale or disposition of intoxicating liquor, but the defendant, on application to the State's attorney before trial, may obtain a statement of the particular variety of liquor expected to be proved.

PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

[Bagby's Annotated Code, 1914, v. 3, art. 27.]

SEC. 149. Any person or corporation engaged in the business of selling drugs, chemicals, or preparations for medicinal use or of compounding or dispensing physicians' prescriptions, who shall, in person or by his or its agents or employees, or as agent or employee of some other person, knowingly sell or deliver to any person a drug, medicine, chemical, or preparation for medicinal use, recognized or authorized by the latest edition of the United States Pharmacopeia, or prepared according to the private formula of some individual or firm other or different from the drug, medicine, chemical, or preparation for medicinal use recognized or authorized by the latest edition of the United States Pharmacopeia, or prepared according to the private formula of some individual or firm, ordered or called for by such person, or called for in a physician's prescription, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or by not less than 1 month nor more than 12 months' imprisonment, or by both, and any person so convicted shall forfeit the right to practice pharmacy under any certificate or registration issued under the laws of this State.

SEC. 62. If any person shall falsely make, alter, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, altered, forged, or counterfeited, or shall willingly aid or assist in falsely making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting, any order, paper, letter writing, prescription, recipe, or other device purporting to have been made by a regular practicing physician, for any drugs, medicines, spirituous or fermented liquors, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction in any court in this State shall be sentenced to the jail, the house of correction, or penitentiary for not less than six months nor more than two years, in the discretion of the court. If upon trial of any person charged with or indicted for such misdemeanor, it shall appear that he paid for, or offered or promised to pay for, the drugs, medicine, spirituous liquor, or fermented liquor obtained by means of such falsely made, altered, forged, or counterfeited order, paper, letter writing, prescription, recipe, or other device purporting to have been made by a regular practicing physician, he shall not by reason thereof be acquitted of such misdemeanor.

SEC. 437. No person in this State shall sell, dispose of, barter, or if a dealer in any one or more of the articles of merchandise in this section mentioned, shall give away on the Sabbath day, commonly called Sunday, any tobacco, cigars, candy, soda or mineral waters, spirituous or fermented liquors, * * * or any other goods, * * *. This section is not to apply * * * to apothecaries when putting up bona fide prescriptions.

Massachusetts.**SALE AND USE OF POISONS.**

[Lowell, Mass., Ord., May 13, 1913.]

No person, firm, or corporation, by himself, or by any agent or employee, shall distribute or leave from house to house in this city any sample of medicine or other substance containing any drug without a permit from the board of health.

SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Laws, 1914, chap. 694.]

SECTION 1. On and after the 1st day of January, 1915, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, furnish, give away, or deliver any opium, morphine, heroin, codeine, cannabis indica, cannabis sativa, or any preparation thereof, or any salt or compound of the said substances, except upon the written prescription or written order of a registered physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon, bearing the name of the physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon giving it, which prescription when filled shall show the date of each filling and shall be retained on file by the druggist filling it for a period of at least two years, and it shall not again be filled except upon the order of the prescriber, given in person or in writing. The prescription shall not be copied, except for the purpose of record by the druggist filling the same, and it shall at all times be open to inspection by the officers of the State board of health, the board of registration in pharmacy and its authorized agents, and by the police authorities and police officers of cities and towns. But the provisions of this act shall not apply to prescriptions, nor to the sale, distribution, giving away, or dispensing of preparations and remedies, if such prescriptions, preparations, or remedies do not contain more than two grains of opium or more than one-quarter of a grain of morphine, or more than one-quarter of a grain of heroin, or more than one grain of codeine, or more than one-half of a grain of extract of cannabis indica, or more than one-half of a grain of extract of cannabis sativa, or any salt or compound of any of them in one fluid ounce, or, if a solid or semisolid preparation, to the avoirdupois ounce; nor to liniments, ointments, or other preparations which are prepared for external use only; nor to preparations containing any of the said substances which are sold in good faith for diarrhea, or cholera, or neuralgia, and which do not contain more than six grains of opium or more than three-quarters of a grain of morphine to each fluid ounce, or, if a solid or semisolid preparation, to the avoirdupois ounce; nor to Dover's powder; nor to veterinary preparations containing not over ten grains of opium or more than one grain and a quarter of morphine to each fluid ounce, or, if a solid or semisolid preparation, to the avoirdupois ounce; nor to compound medicinal tablets, pills, or powders containing not over one-twentieth of a grain of morphine or one-quarter of a grain of codeine or any of their salts, except heroin, to each pill, powder, or tablet: *Provided*, That such preparations, remedies, or prescriptions are sold, distributed, given away, or dispensed in good faith as medicines, and not sold for the purpose of evading the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any practitioner of veterinary medicine or surgery to prescribe any of the drugs mentioned in section 1 of this act for the use of a human being, and it shall be unlawful for any physician or dentist to prescribe, sell, give away, or deliver any opium, morphine, heroin, codeine, cannabis indica, cannabis sativa, or any preparation thereof, or any salt or com-

November 13, 1914

pound of said substance to any person known to such physician or dentist to be an habitual user of those drugs.

SEC. 3. The provisions of this act shall not be construed to prevent any lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine or of veterinary medicine or of dentistry from prescribing, administering, or dispensing any drug that may be indicated for any patient under his care: *Provided*, That such prescribing, administering, or dispensing is not for the purpose of evading the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That every physician, veterinarian, and dentist shall keep a record in a suitable book of the names and addresses of all patients to whom he dispenses narcotics.

SEC. 4. Any manufacturer or jobber and any wholesale druggist and any registered pharmacist, physician, veterinarian, or dentist may sell opium, morphine, codeine, heroin, cannabis indica, cannabis sativa, or any preparation thereof, or any salt or compound of such substances to any manufacturer, jobber, wholesale druggist, registered pharmacist, physician, veterinarian, or dentist, or to any incorporated hospital; but such substances or preparations, except such as are included within the exemptions set forth in section 1, shall be sold only upon a written order duly signed by such manufacturer, jobber, wholesale druggist, pharmacist, physician, veterinarian, dentist, or superintendent of such incorporated hospital, which order shall state the article or articles ordered and the date. The said orders shall be kept on file in the laboratory, warehouse, pharmacy, or store in which they are filled by the proprietor thereof, or his successors, for a period of not less than two years from the date of delivery, and shall be at all times open to inspection by officers of the State board of health, members of the board of registration in pharmacy, or their authorized agents, and by the police authorities and police officers of cities and towns.

SEC. 5. Any person who, for the purpose of evading or assisting in the evasion of any provision of this act, shall falsely represent that he is a physician, dentist, or veterinarian, or that he is a manufacturer, jobber, wholesale druggist, or pharmacist, or an agent or employee of an incorporated hospital, or who, not being an authorized physician, dentist, or veterinarian, makes or alters a prescription for any of the said substances, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this act.

SEC. 6. Whoever violates any provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment in the house of correction or jail for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 7. Chapter 271 of the acts of the year 1910 is hereby repealed.

POISONS IN ARTICLES OF COMMERCE.

[Laws, 1914, chap. 634.]

SECTION 1. For the purposes of this act sausage or sausage meat is defined to be a comminuted meat from neat cattle, swine, or veal, or a mixture of such meats, either fresh, salted, pickled, or smoked, with or without added salt and spices and cereal and the like, as provided hereinafter, and with or without the addition of edible animal fats, blood, and sugar, or subsequent smoking.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this act sausage shall be deemed to be adulterated * * *—

Second. If it contains any coloring matter, or any substance injurious or deleterious to health * * *.

SEC. 4. Whoever violates any provision of this act shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 for each offense.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1914, chap. 484.]

SECTION 1. The State board of health shall hereafter analyze all samples of intoxicating liquors submitted to it for that purpose by any licensing authority, board of health, or police department of any city or town. Such analysis shall be made for the purpose of ascertaining the presence of any poisons, drugs, or other substances dangerous to health.

Michigan.**SALE AND USE OF POISONS.**

[Laws, 1913, No. 254.]

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell, offer or expose for sale within the State of Michigan any insecticide, Paris green, lead arsenate, or fungicide which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act; and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not to exceed \$200 for the first offense, and upon conviction for each subsequent offense shall be fined not to exceed \$300, or sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding 90 days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. The State board of agriculture shall make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act * * *.

SEC. 3. Relates to the examination of specimens.

SEC. 4. Relates to prosecutions.

SEC. 5. Defines the terms used.

SEC. 6. For the purpose of this act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated—

In case of Paris green:

First. If it does not contain at least 50 per cent of arsenious oxide.

Second. If it contains arsenic in water-soluble forms equivalent to more than 3½ per cent of arsenious oxide.

Third. If any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

In the case of lead arsenate:

First. If it contains more than 50 per cent of water.

Second. If it contains total arsenic equivalent to less than 12½ per cent arsenic oxide (As_2O_5).

Third. If it contains arsenic in water-soluble forms equivalent to more than 0.75 per cent of arsenic oxide (As_2O_5).

Fourth. If any substances have been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength: *Provided, however,* That extra water may be added to lead arsenate (as described in this paragraph) if the resulting mixture is labeled lead arsenate and water, the percentage of extra water being plainly and correctly stated on the label.

In the case of insecticides or fungicides, other than Paris green and lead arsenate:

First. If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

Second. If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

November 13, 1914

Third. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

Fourth. If it is intended for use on vegetation and shall contain any substance or substances which, although preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating insects, shall be injurious to such vegetation when used as recommended by the manufacturer.

SEC. 7. Defines false branding.

SEC. 8. Provides for guaranty.

SEC. 9. Defines the word "person."

SEC. 10. Provides for the payment of the necessary expenses for the carrying out of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 11. Repeals previous acts in conflict with the provisions of this act.

SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Laws, 1913, No. 94.]

SECTION 1. Any person being a resident of this State, who shall be a habitual drunkard, or so addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors or narcotic drugs, as to need medical or sanitary treatment and care, may have a guardian of his or her person appointed by the judge of probate of the county where such person shall then reside.

SEC. 2. Such guardian shall only be appointed upon the petition of the husband or of the wife or of some relative by blood of the person for whom a guardian is asked, or by the supervisor of the township or alderman of the ward, or one of the superintendents of poor of said county, in which said person resides. Upon the filing of such petition, the judge of probate shall fix a time for the hearing thereof, and shall cause notice thereof to be given to the respondent and next of kin, and such other persons as the judge of probate shall direct, at least 10 days before the time of such hearing.

SEC. 3. Provides for the taking of testimony.

SEC. 4. Defines the duty of the guardian.

SEC. 5. Provides for report.

POISONS IN ARTICLES OF COMMERCE.

[Laws, 1913, No. 64.]

SECTION 1. In all prosecutions arising under the food and drug laws of this State for the manufacture or sale of an adulterated, misbranded, or otherwise unlawful article of food, drink, condiment, or drug, the latest standards of purity for food products, established by the United States Secretary of Agriculture, shall be accepted as the legal standards, except in cases where other standards are specifically prescribed by the laws of this State.

[Laws, 1913, No. 162.]

SEC. 3 (as amended). An article shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act—

First. If any substance or substances have been mixed with it so as to lower or depreciate or injuriously affect its quality, strength, or purity. * * *

Sixth. If it contains any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall prevent the coloring of pure butter.

SEC. 3 (a). An article shall be deemed to be misbranded within the meaning of this act—

First. If it is an imitation of or is offered for sale under the name of another article.

Second. If it is labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package.

Third. If in package form every package, box, bottle, basket, or other container does not bear the true net weight, excluding the wrapper or container, which shall be stated in terms of pounds, ounces, and grains avoirdupois weight or the true net measure. * * *

[Laws, 1913, No. 224.]

SEC. 3 (as amended). Ice cream shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act—

First. If it shall contain boric acid, formaldehyde, saccharin, or any other added substance or compound that is deleterious to health;

Second. If it shall contain salts of copper, iron oxide, ochers, or any coloring substance deleterious to health: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall not be construed to prohibit the use of harmless coloring matter in ice cream when not used for fraudulent purposes.

Third. If it shall contain any deleterious flavoring matter, or flavoring matter not true to name. * * *

[Laws, 1913, No. 384.]

SEC. 1. No person shall manufacture for sale, offer or expose for sale, sell, or deliver, or have in his possession with intent to sell or deliver, any vinegar not in compliance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. Defines vinegar.

SEC. 3. Defines cider vinegar.

SEC. 4. Defines sugar vinegar.

SEC. 5. Defines malt vinegar.

SEC. 6. No vinegar shall be sold or exposed for sale in which foreign substances, drugs, or acids shall have been introduced. No vinegar shall contain any artificial coloring matter, and all vinegar shall have an acidity of not less than 4 per cent by weight of absolute acetic acid. If vinegar contains any artificial matter, or less than the required amount of acidity, it shall be deemed to be adulterated.

SEC. 7. Defines fermented vinegar.

SEC. 8. Defines distilled vinegar.

SEC. 9. Provides penalty.

SEC. 10. Repeals acts in conflict with this law.

[Laws, 1913, No. 151.]

SEC. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, by himself, herself, or themselves, or by his, her, or their agents, servants, or employees, to sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, sausage that is adulterated within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 2. Describes sausage or sausage meat.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of this act, sausage shall be deemed to be adulterated—

November 13, 1914

First. If it contains added water in excess of the quantity required to bring the amount up to that which the meats from which it is prepared contain immediately after slaughter. * * *

Third. If it contains any coal-tar dye, boric acid or borates, sulphites, sulphur dioxide, sulphurous acid, or any other substances injurious or deleterious to health. * * *

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1913, No. 381.]

An act to regulate the sale, consignment, shipment, transportation, and delivery to, and the purchase, acceptance, receipt, and possession by any person, firm, or corporation of any vinous, malt, brewed, fermented, spirituous, or intoxicating liquor when such person, firm, or corporation resides in territory where the manufacture and sale of such liquors for beverage purposes is prohibited; to prohibit the same in certain cases; to prescribe means for the enforcement of the provisions of this act; and to repeal all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

SECTION 1. * * *. *Provided, however,* That none of the provisions of this section shall apply to any druggist who is authorized by the laws of this State to sell such liquors for medicinal, mechanical, chemical, scientific, or sacramental purposes.

[Laws, 1913, No. 68.]

SECTION 1. No person shall while in an offensive state of intoxication enter or be on or remain upon any railway train or interurban car as a passenger.

SEC. 2. No person shall publicly drink any intoxicating liquor as a beverage in any railway train or coach, or interurban car, or give, or cause to be given, to any other person therein, intoxicating liquor as a beverage, except in a compartment or place where such liquor is sold or served under the authority of a license lawfully issued.

SEC. 3. The conductor of any railway train or interurban car may summarily arrest, with or without warrant, any person violating any of the foregoing provisions. * * *

SEC. 4. The conductor of any railway train or interurban car may take from any person found violating any of the foregoing provisions any intoxicating liquor then in possession of such person and deliver the same to the nearest station agent, giving the person from whom it was taken a receipt therefor. * * *

SEC. 5. Provides penalty.

[Laws, 1913, No. 177.]

An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the coal mines of Michigan. * * *

SEC. 42. No person shall go into, at, or around a mine, or the buildings, tracks, or machinery connected therewith, while under the influence of intoxicants. No person shall use, carry, or have in his possession, at, in, or around a mine, or the buildings, tracks, or machinery connected therewith, any intoxicants.

(See also No. 94 under "Sale and use of cocaine and narcotics.")

Minnesota.**SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.**

[Minneapolis City Ord., Oct. 10, 1913.]

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation other than manufacturing or wholesale druggists, physicians, dentists, veterinarians, and pharmacists, or hospitals, colleges, and scientific institutions employing or in charge of physicians, dentists, pharmacists, or veterinarians to have in his or their possession for the purpose of selling, bartering, furnishing, or giving away any quantity of opium or coca leaves (except decocainized coca leaves or preparations made therefrom), their compounds, preparations, or derivatives, or the salts, compounds, or preparations of said derivatives or chloral hydrate and the sale, barter, or gift thereof by those herein permitted to have in their possession for such purpose shall be unlawful, excepting as hereinafter provided:

(a) Manufacturing and wholesale druggists may sell the drugs named in the ordinance to physicians, pharmacists, dentists, and veterinarians licensed in this State and to hospitals, colleges, and scientific institutions employing or in charge of physicians, dentists, pharmacists, or veterinarians, and each of the persons or parties named in this paragraph may sell to the other or others named herein.

(b) All other sales, gifts, and distributions of the drugs named in this ordinance, except as hereinafter provided, shall be only on the original written prescription of a physician, dentist, or veterinarian licensed under the laws of this State. Said prescriptions shall contain the name of the person for whom prescribed, or the name of the owner of the animal for whom prescribed; they shall bear the date of issue and be signed by the prescriber; they shall be kept on file for at least two years by the pharmacist, physician, dentist, or veterinarian dispensing on the same, to be accessible at all reasonable times for the inspection of the proper authorities and shall not be filled more than once: *Provided, however,* That licensed physicians, dentists, and veterinarians need not write prescriptions or file the same for inspection when said drugs are administered by them in person or in their actual presence to patients in need thereof: *And provided further,* That the ordinance shall not apply to duly licensed pharmacists or assistant pharmacists in the sale or distribution of lotions, liniments, ointments, and plasters containing opium, its compounds, preparations, or derivatives, or the salts, compounds, and preparations of said derivatives for external use only, when so labeled and when not fit for internal use nor to household and proprietary remedies and prescriptions containing not more than either 2 grains of opium, or one-fourth grain of morphine, or one-twelfth of a grain of heroin, or 1 grain of codeine, or any salt or derivative of any of them, or 120 grains of chloral hydrate in 1 fluid or avoirdupois ounce. The term physicians used herein shall be construed to mean legally licensed physicians and surgeons under the laws of Minnesota.

SEC. 2. The possession by a person, firm, or corporation of the drugs herein named, other than by those who are specifically herein permitted to have possession thereof, or their agent or employees while acting within the scope of their employment, shall be prima-facie evidence of the violation of this ordinance, unless it be shown that such possession is on the original written prescription of a physician, dentist, or veterinarian, or that it be a preparation specifically exempted herein, and then only when kept for consumption and not for sale or distribution.

November 13, 1914

SEC. 3. Any person, firm, or corporation, or person acting for a firm or corporation who violates any provision of this ordinance shall upon conviction thereof be punished by fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment of not less than 30 days or more than 90 days, or both.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication.

OCCUPATIONAL INTOXICATIONS.

[Laws, 1913, chap. 21.]

SECTION 1. Every physician attending on or called in to visit a patient whom he believes to be suffering from poisoning from lead, phosphorus, arsenic, or mercury, or their compounds, or from anthrax, or from compressed-air illness, contracted as a result of the nature of the patient's employment, shall send to the commissioner of labor a notice stating the name and full postal address and place of employment of the patient and the disease from which in the opinion of the physician the patient is suffering, with such other specific information as may be required by the commissioner of labor and which may be ascertained by the physician in the course of his duties.

SEC. 2. If any physician, when required by section 1 of this act to send a notice, fails forthwith to send same, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$10, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not exceeding 10 days.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of labor to enforce the provisions of this section, and he may call upon the State and local boards of health for assistance.

Mississippi.

SALE AND USE OF COCAINE AND NARCOTICS.

[Laws, 1914, chap. 144.]

SECTION 1. There shall be no property in any cocaine kept or offered for sale in violation of the law, or in any of the vessels or appliances used in connection therewith.

SEC. 2. Upon the affidavit of any credible person that he has reason to believe and does believe that cocaine is being kept or offered for sale, or bartered, or sold or bartered, or that it is being kept to be given away, or that it is being given away to induce trade, in violation of law, in any room or building designated in the affidavit, it shall be the duty of any justice of the peace of the county in which the place is situated to issue a search warrant, directed to the sheriff or any constable of the county, or, if in a municipality, to the sheriff, or any constable, or marshal, or policeman therein, commanding him to enter the room or building designated, by breaking, if necessary, and search for and seize such cocaine, and all vessels or appliances used in connection therewith, and hold the same as disposed of according to law. The writ shall be returnable at a time to be stated therein, not earlier than five days.

SEC. 3. If any person claims the cocaine seized, he shall, on or before the return day, make affidavit as to his ownership, and that it was not kept and offered for sale, or barter, or that it was not kept to be given away and was not being given away in violation of law, and file the same with the justice, and if the cocaine seized be not over the value of \$200 the justice shall try the claim. If the value thereof be over \$200, the justice shall send the claim

to the circuit court of the county for trial. If any person claims the vessels or appliances seized, he shall, within the same time, make affidavit as to his ownership thereof, and that they were not used with his knowledge or consent in connection with any keeping or disposition of cocaine in violation of law. Such claim shall be tried by the justice of the peace, or the circuit court, as the case may be, as in the case of cocaine seized and claimed. In all cases, the person who made the affidavit under which the cocaine or vessels or appliances were seized may be admitted to prosecute the suit.

SEC. 4. If, on or before the return day, no claim be filed, the justice shall order the cocaine and the vessels and appliances seized to be destroyed, and the officers shall forthwith execute the order. If a claim be filed, the justice or the circuit court, as the case may be, shall try the same and if it shall be found that the cocaine was kept or offered for sale or barter, or that it was kept to be given away in violation of law, an order for the destruction of the cocaine and of the vessels and appliances shall be entered and executed as required when no claim is filed. Either party may demand a jury, and shall be entitled to appeal as in other cases, but pending the appeal the cocaine and appliances seized shall be held to abide the final judgment of the court. The justice shall be entitled to \$1 for issuing the writ, and the officer executing and returning the same to \$1; but if a claim be filed, costs shall be taxed as in other cases, and if the cocaine or appliances be condemned to be destroyed, the sum of \$10, as costs against the claimant, shall be paid to the officer who executed the writ and execution shall issue therefor and for all costs.

SEC. 5. The fact that any person not authorized by law to sell or purchase cocaine shall be found in possession of cocaine or of appliances adapted to its sale shall be presumptive evidence that the person in whose possession the cocaine or appliances may be found is engaged in keeping the same for sale.

SEC. 6. That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

[Laws, 1914, chap. 145.]

SECTION 1. That on the trial of all indictments for the unlawful selling of cocaine or the unlawful keeping of cocaine for sale the State shall not be confined in the proof to a single violation, but under the indictment charging a single offense may give in evidence any one or more offenses of the same character committed anterior to the date laid in the indictment and not barred by the statute of limitations; but in such case after conviction or acquittal on the merits the accused shall not be again liable to prosecution for any offense of the same character committed anterior to the date laid in the indictment.

SEC. 2. That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Laws, 1914, chap. 127.]

SECTION 1. Restricts the shipment of liquor between points within the State.

SEC. 2. Outlines requirements to be made in connection with shipments of liquor from States to points within this State.

SEC. 3. That the term "intoxicating liquors" used in the preceding sections shall be deemed to cover and include, and shall cover and include, all liquors, spirituous, vinous, or malt, containing more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol, and which are used, or intended to be used, as a beverage.

SEC. 4. That no intoxicating liquor within the meaning of this act shall be kept in any locker or other place in any social club or organization for use therein,

November 13, 1914

and all persons carrying such liquor to such club or locker for use therein or keeping the same for such use, shall be guilty of a violation of this act.

SEC. 5. Requires that common carriers file with the circuit clerk statements showing all liquors shipped and delivered.

SEC. 6. Makes it the duty of the circuit clerk to furnish certified copies of the statements to any person interested. Statement may be used as evidence in trial.

SEC. 7. Makes it unlawful to deliver shipment of liquor to consignee without first securing written order.

SEC. 8. Provides penalty for making false statement.

SEC. 9. Makes it unlawful to deliver liquor to a minor.

SEC. 10. Requires that all packages of liquor be labeled.

SEC. 11. That nothing in this act shall make it unlawful: * * *

5. For any person, firm, or institution to have shipped and have delivered alcohol for any purpose now permitted by the laws of this State.

[Laws, 1914, chap. 128.]

An act to prohibit the giving of intoxicating liquors to any minor under the age of 18 years.

[This digest will be concluded in the next issue of the Public Health Reports.]